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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

THE ELECTIONS.

Watching the Polls

BALLOT BOX STUFFING.

Illegal Voters Arrested.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Sweeny's Resignation.

FISH WILL NOT RESIGN.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DRAM SHOPS CLOSED.

NEW YORK, November 7.—This city is very quiet. Many of the business houses and all the dram shops are closed. No business will be done at any of the exchanges, or in Wall street.

WATCHING THE POLLS.

Charles O'Connor delivered an opinion that each person whom any candidate may designate to be present at the canvass, should be assigned by the Inspector a place enabling him to see all the acts of the Inspectors making the canvass. Hundreds of young men have been designated for this duty throughout the city, and if protected in their rights will secure fair balloting and count.

COUNTERFEIT TICKETS SEIZED

Great excitement prevailed yesterday at the headquarters of the Committee on Elections of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy. Many thousands of ballots were distributed to the various Assembly Districts. Positive verification of a large number of repeaters, who were to operate to-day, were brought in and a number of warrants procured for the arrest of parties implicated. Counterfeit Reform tickets, posters and other election documents were brought in and measures taken to destroy their effect.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

About $50,000 in pools on the election were sold last night. The Republican State ticket sold ahead, but on the city ticket the Tammany candidates were still the favorites, though at lower rates than heretofore.

AN OUTBREAK ANTICIPATED.

The *Tribune* says, if to-day passes without serious trouble in certain parts of the city, those who are best able to judge of such affairs will be very much mistaken. All indications go to show that there will be serious outbreaks in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. In the Twentieth ward there are also indications of trouble, especially in the river districts west of Ninth avenue. Elsewhere the danger is not so threatening, though there may be an outbreak in the Sixth ward between the Dowling and Brennan factions.

ALL QUIET.

1 P. M.—Down town is very quiet in all business circles, many of the stores being completely closed, while many more are now closing. There are, as yet, no reports of any disturbances in the up-town wards, and all is quiet.

TWEED AHEAD.

In the Sixth, Tweed's ward, where a very full vote is being polled, Tweed is running ahead.

BALLOT BOX STUFFING.

In the Eighth election district of the First ward Inspector Michael J. Cullen was discovered early this morning in the act of stuffing ballots into the ballot box. A citizen saw the proceeding and called the attention of the police, but the latter turned their backs purposely, thus endeavoring to shield the inspector from public view. A citizen immediately made complaint to Judge Hogan, who promptly issued a warrant for the arrest of Cullen.

DESTROYING BALLOTS.

Judge Hogan shortly after ordered the arrest of James Burns, election inspector of the Seventh District of the same ward, charged with throwing ballots on the floor instead of putting them in the boxes.

TAMMANY AHEAD.

At this hour the Tammany ticket in the Sixth ward seems to be ahead, but in the Seventh ward O'Donovan Rossa is polling a heavy vote against Tweed.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Barrett, for Judge of the Supreme Court, is receiving many Tammany votes

FALSE VOTING.

NEW YORK, November 7, 3 P. M.—The day is remarkably pleasant and very favorable for the polling of a full vote. Large crowds are assembled at the polling places, but no disturbance of any kind has been reported. In the down town wards Tammany ruffians were early at the polls, and numerous instances are reported where votes were cast by them on the names of other persons. The owners of these names were thus cheated out of their votes.

VARIOUS RUMORS.

All sorts of rumors are in circulation concerning negotiations between members of the Tammany and anti-Tammany parties. It is stated that some reform candidates for the Legislature have thrown off some of the names of the regular ticket, with a view of securing Tammany votes on their own behalf.

TWEED ROUGHS AT WORK.

A man who was boasting of having voted for Rossa in the Sixth ward, was shockingly beaten in Central street under the eyes of the police by Tweed roughs. The were no arrests made.

REPEATERS ARRESTED.

One repeater in the Ninth ward and one in the Twentieth ward have been arrested.

MILITIA ON DUTY.

Four militia regiments are on duty at their armories, and all are engaged in drilling.

TAMMANY AT THEIR WORK.

In the Fifteenth Ward Inspector Coffee was detected in stuffing Tammany ballots into the box. He was promptly arrested. Another Inspector was appointed by the Mayor.

BETS OFFERED.

Odds are offered that Barrett will defeat Ledwith by 20,000.

HEAVY POLLING.

Tweed is polling an immense vote in the Third Ward. In the Twenty-first ward the vote is very heavy. O'Brien, for Senator, is polling five votes to one for Bradly. Samuel J. Tilden, for Assembly, is far ahead of Grade, the Tammany candidate, in this ward.

WOMEN'S VOTES REFUSED.

Two women offered their votes, but were rejected, and at another booth in the same ward another woman was also rejected.

THE STATE TICKET.

The State ticket throughout the city is reported to be going Democratic by a heavy majority. Ledwith is running more feeble every hour.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the vote is heavy. There is no trouble over there. Powell, Democrat, will probably be elected Mayor. The German vote for Kalbfleisch is being cast mostly at the expense of the Republican party, of which Booth is the candidate.

ARRESTS.

John Sanders, a notorious rough, was locked up for persuading an unsophisticated German to vote the name of another man. The vote distributors, as a general thing, seem to be well supplied with money.

A warrant is out for the arrest of the notorious Jim Irving, charged with violation of the election laws. He is a candidate for Assembly.

Alderman O'Neil was arrested last night for inducing a man to register falsely. He was bailed to-day in $20,000.

Additional arrests for illegal voting are reported.

BAD FAITH.

Members of the Committee of Seventy think that the reform ticket will be elected by a large majority. It is said that many distributors of reform tickets had not acted in good faith, as in many places no Democratic tickets can be obtained. In other places no Republican could be obtained.

Additional election returns report the probable defeat of Ledwith and the election of O'Brien.

Arrests continue to be made.

Marshal Dawley was stabbed dangerously last night in attempting to arrest a Tammany inspector.

A WOMAN'S VOTE.

A woman named Margaret Mullen presented herself at the polling booth in Greenwich street to-day. The inspector took her vote. She went on her way rejoicing, amid the cheers of the crowd.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

Six arrests only have been made up town for illegal voting.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1871.

FIELD DISAPPEARED.

Thomas C. Field, for whom a warrant was issued yesterday, had not been arrested at a late hour last night, and it was rumored that the officers were unable to find him. He was seen at his office after the order for his arrest was issued, but subsequently left the city.

Later.—Fields presented himself to the Sheriff late last night, accompanied by his bondsmen. To-morrow, however, the form of arrest will be gone through with, and bail for one hundred thousand dollars given.

RESIGNED.

Peter B. Sweeny has tendered his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Public Parks. His letter is dated November 1st, but was not given for publication until this afternoon.

In Sweeny's letter to Mayor Hall, he states that his resignation is in accordance with an intention expressed several weeks ago to retire from public life at the termination of this election. He did not feel at liberty to resign earlier. His duty to the party impelled him to continue to labor for its success. "I have explained to you personally," he says, "the reasons which prompted this action. These reasons are of an overruling character, but I do not propose at this time to give them to the public. The position I have held in the Department of Parks, although responsible in character and attended with no pecuniary compensation, has nevertheless been exceedingly agreeable to me, in the opportunity it has afforded me to advance important public improvements and in the pleasant official relations which I enjoyed. I sever my connection with the Department with regrets. I have felt an ardent interest in the improvement of the city parks, and I desired to continue my co-operation for their development under the new plans until their completion. They are now practically finished." By request, his resignation was not made public until to-day.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, in an interview relative to Indian affairs, repeats that the Indians there continue to be treacherous, and so long as they are fed on the reservations will continue to be sources of great trouble. He advocates the presence of a good force of troops, to be ready for aggressive movements, and for the prompt punishment of infractions of the laws, as the only means of securing peace with them.

BILLIARD MATCH.

The match game of billiards between Henry Rhines, of Chicago, and Maurice Daly, of New York, was played in Brooklyn last night. The game was French carom, 500 points for $1,000. Daly won by 500 to 398. The highest run by Rhines was 50, Daly's highest, 44.

FISH WILL NOT RESIGN.

Secretary Fish states that he has no intention of resigning, at least not until after all matters pertaining to the Washington Treaty are arranged.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool, has arrived.

UTAH.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

SALT LAKE, November 6.—Governor Woods this evening issued a proclamation for the observance of the 30th of November as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. The Governor says: "We have been the favored children of the Republic, no great calamity has visited us, peace and prosperity everywhere prevail; our granaries are full, our mines are rich and inexhaustible, our future is full of promise; let all the people rejoice, and the praise of God be lisped by every tongue."

THE LIQUOR SALOONS.

The case of Loomis and others, whose liquor saloons were closed by order of the municipal authorities, was up for a hearing before the United States Court to-day on a bill restraining the proceedings at law, and a motion for the restitution of the complainants' saloons. The city not being ready for the trial, the complainants were allowed to re-open, upon giving bonds to abide the decision, and if against them, to pay the license.

MINING SUIT.

The second term of the United States District Court at Provo, Judge O. F. Strickland presiding, is occupied with an important mining suit brought by the Eureka Mining Company against Aspinwall, of New York, and others. The property involved is worth millions of dollars, comprising some of the most valuable mines in the country. The question is one of title growing out of the identity of ledges and veins.

SILVER BULLION.

The receipts of silver bullion for the last week by Wells, Fargo & Co., are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SNOW.

The winter is full upon us, snowing all the afternoon.

CALIFORNIA.

Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—J. R. E. Cavilir, President of the Stock Exchange, having suspended through a loss of over sixty thousand dollars, by the failure of Sime & Co., bankers, tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. Sime & Co.'s liabilities are two hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars, and their nominal assets one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars.

INDIAN MURDERERS.

The horse, saddle, blankets and pistol of the mail carrier murdered near Tucsin were identified in the possession of Apaches in Camp Grant, on the reservation of Arizona, and recovered. The mail rider was killed by these *friendly* Apaches while Vincent Colyer was on the reservation treating with them.

ABUNDANT VINTAGE.

The vintage of California is so abundant that there is difficulty in obtaining casks to hold it. Los Angeles county alone, where there was a partial failure, will produce two million five hundred thousand gallons.

NEW NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A new coastwise and river steam navigation company, to operate in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, is forming in Oregon, with a capital of $1,500,000.

STARTED EAST.

Sixty officers of the wrecked whalers started east overland this morning, the Central Pacific having reduced the fare to a nominal rate for them.

CINCINNATI.

Judgment Against Dentists.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Henry Goodyear obtained judgment in the United States Court yesterday against several dentists for infringing upon the Goodyear patent.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society will be held at Milford on November 21st.

RAILROAD DEPOT BURNED.

Messrs. Higley & Co.'s store and the railroad depot, at Calhoun, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss on store $10,000. Insurance in Phoenix, $5,000, Manhattan, $5,000.

FOREIGN.

Cannibalism in Jamaica.

TRIAL OF KELLY IN DUBLIN.

Mob Attack an Escort.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Resignation of Von Beust.

MINISTRY TROUBLES.

Statue to Maximillian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

LONDON, November, 7.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire had reached last evening the amount of £47,100. Contributions from interior towns and from individuals still continue to be received.

PUNISHMENT OF MORMONS URGED.

The *Times*, in a leading article, approving the action of President Grant in regard to the Mormons, urges in strong terms their severe punishment.

RECORT ATTACKED.

DUBLIN, November 7.—A mob attacked the escort of military and police while conducting Kelly to the court this morning, using stones and other missiles. One of the soldiers was wounded dangerously.

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT VON BEUST.

VIENNA, November 7.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Von Beust, and has also confirmed the appointment of Count Andrassy, who is rapidly completing the personnel of his administration.

UNVEILING STATUE.

The unveiling of the statue of Emperor Maximillian took place to-day, with solemn and imposing ceremonies, Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archdukes and members of the ministry took part. Large crowds of people who attended manifested their respect for the ill fated monarch by an impressive silence.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

It is reported that Herr Von Lonyay, Minister of Finance, and not Count Andrassy, will succeed Count Von Beust as Premier. The latter will probably be sent to London as Ambassador.

FRANCE.

STRIKES AT ROUEN.

PARIS, November 7.—A movement for enhanced wages continues at Rouen, where the strikers among several trades are on the increase.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Council General of the Department of the Seine voted in favor of the establishment of a system of compulsory and gratuious education, but rejected a proposition to make the common schools wholly secular.

WEST INDIES.

CHARGED WITH CANNIBALISM.

KINGSTON, JAM., November 6.—A negro woman of highly respectable character has been arrested at Jacknel, upon the extraordinary charge of cannibalism. The accusation alleges that she has killed and eaten twenty-six children, whom she had inveigled into her premises for the purpose.

GREECE.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.

ATHENS, October 7.—The Ministry having appealed to the Chambers on a question involving the approval of its entire policy, it has suffered defeat in consequence. The Premier and Ministers have tendered their resignations.

CHICAGO.

Insurance Companies Offering to Compromise.

CHICAGO, November 7.—Of some fifty insurance companies that have suspended, several are offering to compromise with their policy holders on terms that are generally regarded as not at all satisfactory to the latter. The Merchants, of Hartford, offers thirty cents on the dollar. The Connecticut, of Hartford, offers thirty cents down, and five cents additional in ninety days. The North American, of Hartford, offers twenty-five cents. The Manhattan, of New York, offers thirty-five to forty cents. The Astor, of New York, compromised with their policy holders at thirty cents, and gave them eight drafts on New York, on which payment was refused. The Security, of New York, seems to do nothing but make ambiguous statements as to the future. They apparently, though not positive'y, assert that fifty cents on the dollar will be satisfactory to themselves. Its policy holders being cognizant of the previous standing, as published, feel dissatisfied with the offer of fifty cents, and will not generally, it is understood, accept it.

MILITARY ORDER.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has just issued the following order:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1871.—General Orders No. 6—So far as the provisions of General Orders No. 66, of November 1st, 1771, from the War Department, relate to this military division, they will be carried into effect as follows:

First—The division will consist, first, of the Department of Dakota, composed of Minnesota, Montana and Dakota, with headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota. Major General W. S. Hancock commanding; second, Department of Missouri, composed of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Brigadier General John Pope commanding; third, Department of Texas, composed of the State of Texas and Indian Territory, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, Brigadier General C. C. Augar commanding.

Second—The Department of the Platte being dicontinued, the territory heretofore composing it is attached to the Department of Missouri, and the Indian Territory is transferred from the Department of Missouri to the Department of Texas.

Brigadier-General Augar will, as soon as practicable, transfer the records of the Department of the Platte to Fort Leavenworth, and explain in person to Brigadier General Pope the disposition of the troops of his late command. The depot of supply at Omaha will remain there, subject to the order of the division commander, the officers in charge of them reporting to the chiefs of their respective bureaus of the staff at these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan. Official—James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

REBUILDING.

Potter Palmer announces that he yesterday made contracts for rebuilding the dry goods palace, formerly occupied by Field, Lester & Co., on the corner of Washington and State streets. The building will be on the same plans and proportions as before, except that the front shall be of iron instead of marble. It will be fire-proof. Mr. Palmer will also rebuild his blocks on the west side of State street, south of Washington, formerly occupied by Carson & Pierce, Holdser & Phelps, Ross & Gossage, and A. G. Downs & Co.; also, his three stores on Randolph street. He is also pushing forward his new hotel as fast as possible.

WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

A Woman's Industrial Aid Society has been inaugurated in this city, which has for its object to give relief by light and agreeable employment to women and children who have become reduced in circumstances through the agency of the great fire, and who prefer to earn their own livelihood rather than depend on the benevolence of others. The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this new organization are among the most respectable in our city.

Paid Fire Department.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—The City Councils to-day adopted a resolution directing the Administrator of Commerce to organize a paid fire department. The fire department is managed by the Fireman's Charitable Association, the contract for which terminates on December 15th.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

ELECTIONS.

The Ball is Rolling!

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPHS!

We Gain Everywhere!

THE ENEMY ROUTED!

Guns for Grant in '72!

OLD FASHIONED MAJORITIES!

New York O. K. for 40,000!

TAMMANY REBUKED!

Legislature Republican!

ALL THE STATES DID NOBLY!

Glory Enough for One Day!

THE RETURNS AND RESULTS!

NEW YORK.

RETURNS.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Returns from a few scattered towns in the interior indicate uniform Republican gains, and that the Republicans have carried the State by a decisive majority.

NEW YORK, November 7, 8 P. M.—Twenty-three towns in various parts of the interior of the State show a Republican gain of 1,300 on the vote of 1869, when Nelson, Democrat, had 20,241 majority for Secretary of State. If this ratio is carried out, the State will go republican by 50,000.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Fifty-six towns show a Republican gain over the vote of 1869. In the city of Watertown the Republicans gain 107, and in Canandaigua 98. Jarvis Lord, Democrat, is probably re-elected Senator in the Twenty-eighth, or Monroe, District.

The election returns from the city come in slowly. In the Fourth District Tweed is re-elected Senator by an estimated majority of 12,000. In the Fifth District, Norton, Tammany, is re elected Senator by a large majority. Waltman, Tammany, is elected Senator in the Sixth District. O'Brien, the candidate of the Reform Democracy, Custom House Republicans and Committee of Seventy, is elected to the Senate by a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000. Genet, Tammany, is elected Senator in the Eighth District.

Of twenty-one candidates for Assembly, the returns indicate that there are fifteen Tammanyites elected. It is believed that Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden are chosen to the Assembly, also Twombly and Geil, Reformers.

The Tammany Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are supposed to be re elected.

The Sixth ward gives the Democratic State ticket 3,395 majority, and yet gives Barrett 3,404 over Ledwith.

Spencer and Jones, Tammany, are re-elected Superior Court Judges.

NEW YORK, November 7, 10 P. M.—From the complexion of the returns received from the interior of the State it would seem that the Republicans have elected twenty out of the thirty-two Senators, and that they will have a majority in the Assembly outside of the city. The only Democratic Senators believed to be elected are Tracy, of the Thirteenth district, Hardenburg, of the Fourteenth, Lord, of the Twenty-eighth (Rochester) district, Fargo, of the Thirty-first (Buffalo) district.

The Democratic majority in the city is estimated at thirty thousand. In the lower wards of the city the Democrats hold their own, but in the upper part their losses are considerable.

Ledwith was generally abandoned by Tammany. He is badly beaten.

In one of the districts Barrett had 499; Ledwith none.

The Democratic majority in Brooklyn is estimated at 5,000. Nearly the whole Democratic city and county ticket was elected in Brooklyn. Powell, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by a small majority over Booth, Republican. Kalbfleisch, the irregular Democrat, is running far behind. Three Rebublican Assemblymen and six Democrats are probably chosen—a Republican gain of two. Tioga county gives 850 Republican majority.

In this city the Fourth ward gives 3,088 majority for the Democratic State ticket, but gives 3,183 against Ledwith.

One hundred and forty-two towns give 7,642 Republican gain. The majority in the State can hardly go below 35,000.

Townsend Cock, Democrat, is chosen Senator in the First district; Pierce and Murphy, Democrats, are re-elected in Kings.

Among the Republican gains are: Poughkeepsie, 700; Yonkers, 634; Flushing, 588; Rome, 35; and among the Democratic gains are: Hornellsville, 104, and Binghampton, 41.

Oswego county elects three Republican Assemblymen.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Seventh ward gives 4,629 majority for the Democratic State ticket, nearly 4,000 for Ledwith, and nearly 5,000 for Shandley over Sigel for Register. The Fifth ward gives 1,840 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 1,046 for Ledwith, and 1,500 for Shandley. Third ward: 264 for the Democratic State ticket, 183 against Ledwith, and 4 for Sigel. Fourteenth ward: 1,681 for the Democratic State ticket, 880 for Ledwith, and 770 for Shandley. Eleventh ward: 2,244 for the Democratic State ticket, 293 against Ledwith, and 1,173 for Sigel. The foregoing are given as a sample of the splitting of tickets. Chemung county gives 243 Democratic majority.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Returns to midnight indicate nearly that Kings county has gone Democratic by several thousand majority for the State ticket.

In Brooklyn, Powell, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, is certainly elected, with nearly, if not the entire ticket. The Reform ticket received but few votes. The Democrats elect their Assembly men in the third, fourth and ninth districts.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Two hundred and twenty-six towns outside of New York and Brooklyn show a Republican gain of 10,568.

1:45 A. M.—Three hundred towns give a Republican gain of 13,800.

INTEREST IN THE ELECTION.

Perhaps no election heretofore occurring in this city excited so much interest as that of to-day. Every where it was apparent that important issues were at stake. Men who had not been at the polls for many years were active throughout the day at the work of canvassing.

O'DONNOVAN ROSSA ATTACKED.

Order generally prevailed, the disturbances occurring being confined to the lower portions of the city, in Tweed's district. The rowdies in these parts were very violent, and committed outrages upon peaceable citizens with impunity. Rossa, Tweed's opponent, was attacked in one of the districts by a set of ruffians, who previously had smashed the box which contained the votes for Rossa, and scattered the ballots generally. In this district repeaters and thieves were in the ascendancy, and by intimidation deterred many respectable men from voting the Reform ticket.

REJOICING.

On the whole, however, there is great rejoicing at the success which has been achieved in the interest of honest government. Immense crowds were assembled until long after midnight at various places in the city awaiting the coming in of the returns.

BAR-ROOM ROWS.

At bar-rooms rows were very numerous, and the number of arrests usual at election time.

REPEATERS ARRESTED.

It is reported that a large number of Tammany repeaters are in custody, and will be prosecuted at once.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

The German element worked hard in the interest of Sigel, who leads largely in the German districts.

The trick of Tammany, in sacrificing Ledwith, caused much comment, but was not unexpected.

ROBBERS REBUKED.

The *Tribune* of to-morrow thinks that the result is a rebuke to the robbers of the city. If the victory is not complete, owing to the weakness of the Republican candidates, the verdict means that the speculators and plunderers, whether of high or low degree, whether of this party or that, shall be exposed, prosecuted and subjected to condign punishment.

ROSSA ARRESTED.

Rossa this afternoon was challenged, but swore in his vote. He was arrested and taken to the station house, but was subsequently discharged.

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

BOSTON, November 7.—The State election to-day is unusually free of public demonstrations, but quite a full vote is being thrown. The vote in Boston at noon footed up: Washburne, Republican, 3,075; Adams, Democrat, 1,916; Chamberlin, Labor Reform, 65; Pittman, Prohibition, 241. A few returns from other places received at noon indicate that the Republicans hold their own in the State.

At two o'clock the vote showed 1,442 plurality for Washburne. Scattering returns from Charlestown, Chelsea, Salem and other places indicate the Republican majorities to be about the same as last year.

REPORTS FROM SIXTY-THREE TOWNS.

BOSTON, November 7.—Boston gives Washburne about 1,000 plurality. Last year Claflin lacked nearly 800 of a plurality in the city.

Sixty-three towns, including Boston, foot up: Washburne 23,928; Adams, 15,833; Chamberlin, 1,584; Pittman, 2,375; Washburne's majority, 5,136. Adams, the Democratic candidate, was defeated in Quincy for Representative.

BOSTON, October 7, 10 P. M.—Returns from one hundred and seventy-seven cities and towns give Washburne in round numbers 51,000 votes, Adams 31,000, and Chamberlin and Pittman about 5,000 each. Washburne's plurality will exceed that of Claflin of last year, which was a little less than 9,000.

The legislature will be largely Republican.

Charles Hale, late Consul General in Egypt, is elected Senator over William D. Park, Democrat.

The Anti-Anglexionists have carried Charlestown.

Boston, with the exception of the Fifth ward, gives Washburne 8,146, Adams 7,112, Chamberlin 249, and Pittman 787. Last year, including the Fifth ward, the vote stood: Claflin, 10,051; Adams, 8,735; Philips, 1,049; scattering, 12.

The whole returns from several principal towns indicate the general result in the State. The vote is unusually small. Little popular interest was manifested in this city to-night in regard to the returns.

BOSTON, November 8, 2 A. M.—Washburne, Republican, is elected Governor over Adams by 25,000 plurality, with fifty-six towns to hear from. The Republicans will have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

ELECTION PROCEEDING QUIETLY.

CHICAGO, November 6.—The election in the city is proceeding quietly, and a fair vote will be polled. At this hour, 2:30, the indications are that the Union Fire Proof ticket will be elected by a large majority.

CHICAGO, November 7.—The election in the city to-day passed off quietly, though there was great interest in the result. Business was largely suspended. It is evident that the citizens' "fire-proof" ticket, with Hon. Jos. Medill for Mayor, has been elected by a large majority over the "scoreheaded politicians'" ticket.

Returns from thirteen precincts give Medill 2,678 to 795 for Holden, the "bummer" candidate for Mayor. The ratio will be about the same in the rest of the city.

The town of Riverside voted 70 for the "fire-proof" ticket, and nothing for the "bummer" ticket.

MORRISON, ILL., November 7.—For Congress: Beveridge, 307; Hays, 52.

ELGIN, ILL., November 7.—Beveridge, 630; Hays, 217.

CHICAGO, November 7.—Returns from twenty-four precincts give Medill, for Mayor, 5,068; Holden, 1,358. This indicates a total vote of about 25,000, and Medill's majority will be fully 12,000.

CAIRO, November 7.—Cairo gives a Democratic majority on the whole ticket: Hays, 81 majority; Bowman, Democrat, State Senator, 44 majority; Morton, Democrat, County Treasurer, 42 majority; Hely, Democrat, Surveyor, 60.

CHICAGO, November 8, 12:30 A. M.—Returns from two-thirds of the precincts of this city give Medill and his associates, on the Union "fire-proof" ticket, 9,000 majority. The returns from the remainder of the precincts will carry up the majority to 12,000. Seventeen if not eighteen out of twenty candidates for Alderman on the same ticket are elected. On county ticket the same party is elected by fully as large a majority. Beveridge, the Republican candidate for Congress at large, is elected by probably twenty-five to thirty thousand majority. Henry Snapp, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. C. Cook, is elected by 4,000 majority.

CHICAGO, November 7.—Returns from thirty-nine precincts out of eighty-one precincts in the city give Medill 29,281 and Holden 1,856 votes; Medill's majorities it is thought, will reach 15,000. Probably the "fire proof" candidates for Alderman are elected in nineteen out of the twenty wards.

WISCONSIN.

WASHBURNE ELECTED GOVERNOR.

MADISON, WIS., November 7.—The weather being fine, a very large vote was polled in the State. Partial returns from various sections indicate the election of Washburne for Governor, and a Republican majority in the Legislature. In this city Doolittle's majority is 112—a Democratic loss. Baetz, the Reform candidate for State Treasurer, has a majority of 26.

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—Kenosha City: Washburne, Republican, 54 majority—a Republican gain over 1869 of 29. Mount Pleasant, Racine county: Washburne, 80 majority—a Republican loss of 3. Caledonia, Racine county: Washburne, 43—a Republican gain of 24. Kilburn City: Washburne, 93. Berlin City: Washburne, 292 majority. Wocena, Columbia county: Washburne, 53—a Republican loss of 25. Doylestown: Washburne, 66. Arlington, Columbia county: Washburne, 23—a Republican loss of 9. Winnebago, Columbia county: Doolittle, 38—a Democratic gain of 29. Portage, Columbia county: Doolittle, 220—a Democratic gain of 193. Oak Grove, Janior county: Doolittle, 27. Hubbard, Dodge county: Doolittle, 214—a Democratic gain of 26. Randolph, Columbia county: Washburne's majority, 69—a Republican loss of 6. Racine City: Washburne, 88 majority—a Republican loss of 81. Burlington, Racine county: Doolittle, 170 majority—a Democratic loss of 6. Spring Green, Sauk county: Washburne, 58 majority—a Republican loss of 27. Republican, Dodge county: Doolittle, 55—a Democratic gain of 11.

NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

NEW YORK, November 7.—A few scattering returns from New Jersey indicate the probable election of Parker, Democrat, for governor, by a reduced majority compared with 1868.

NEWARK, N. J., November 7.—Newark city complete gives Parker, Democrat, for Governor, 828 majority, being a Democratic gain of over 2,000 over the charter election last month. Scattering returns from East Jersey are in favor of Parker's prospects. Nothing decisive has yet been heard from South Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., November 7.—Parker is probably elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Both branches of the legislature will be Republican.

NEWARK, N. J., November 7.—Dispatches from Newark, N. J., announce Democratic gains everywhere throughout the State. The change in the city of Newark would elect Parker even if the Democrats gained no other district. Sussex county will probably give him 1,500 majority.

MINNESOTA.

AUSTIN ELECTED GOVERNOR.

ST. PAUL, November 7.—The returns from the State come in slowly. The election passed off generally very quiet. Returns so far received from fifty-seven towns and cities give Austin a majority of one thousand. The returns from the city of St. Paul are not yet counted. A great deal of scratching was done on Governor and Secretary of State.

St. Cloud polls a vote of 556, Austin getting but 79 votes.

Duluth gives Austin 350 majority.

No returns as yet in from the southern part of the State.

MICHIGAN.

REPUBLICANS TRIUMPHANT.

DETROIT, November 8.—For the first time in twelve years the Republicans have carried this city. Hugh Moffat is elected mayor by about 700 majority. Five Republican and five Democratic Aldermen are elected, leaving the Common Council: 13 Republicans and 7 Democrats. The balance of the Republican ticket is elected, except, perhaps, a justice of the peace.

1:35 A. M.—Moffat's majority is 825, a Republican gain of about 1,200. The Democrats claim to have elected the City Surveyor and one Justice of the Peace, the Common Council standing 14 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

MARYLAND.

QUIET ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—The election is quiet. The vote will be a heavy one. The colored vote will be large.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Baltimore city, omitting the Eleventh ward, gives Whyte, Democrat, for Governor, 21,763; Tome, Republican, 13,999; Whyte's majority, 7,764. Last year in the same wards the Democratic Congressional vote was 22,801; Republican, 14,400. Democratic majority last year in the missing (Eleventh) ward, 256.

ARKANSAS.

BROOKS TICKET ELECTED.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—The election to-day passed off quietly. At least three hundred persons were denied the right to vote, because their names did not appear on the registration books in the wards where they applied to vote. The Brooks ticket is elected by a majority of from five to six hundred. The judges are now busy counting and as they allow no one to be present, there is no means of knowing the official count.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY FORESHADOWED.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., November 7.—Returns from the various wards in the city, Fort Leavenworth precinct and Tonganoxie and Delaware townships foreshadow a complete Republican victory. The average Republican majority is about three hundred. The Democrats carried the county last year by a small majority. The indications are that the Republican tickets in the entire State will have increased majorities.

MISSOURI.

THE ELECTION AT HANNIBAL.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—The election at Hannibal to-day resulted in the defeat of the Republican ticket by an average majority of one hundred and sixty. The Democrats claim it as a victory, but it is said the Mayor and Marshal elected are both Republicans, and that less than three-quarters of the registered votes were polled.

MISSISSIPPI.

QUIET ELECTION.

NATCHEZ, November 7.—The election passed off quietly. The Republican vote here is estimated at 2,500. There was no opposition.

VICKSBURG, November 7.—The election passed off quietly, with the exception of a few small fights. There will be no reliable news before morning.

VIRGINIA.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES ELECTED.

ALEXANDRIA, November 7.—The Conservative candidates for the Legislature carry this city by a majority of about 200. There are no returns from the county, but it is supposed that the Conservatives have elected their candidates.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Weather cloudy and cold. River stationary. Arrived—Sioux City, White River; Columbia, Arkansas River. Departed—Dexter, Mountaineer and Louisville, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Henry Ames and Lucy Bertram, New Orleans.

IOWA.

Supposed Suicide.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, November 7.—A man named Nicholas Wagner, a German, was found dead in the woods east of this city yesterday. A shot gun tied to a tree, with a string tied to the trigger, was found near the remains. One hundred dollars with notes were found on his person. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Deceased has relations living at Joliet, Illinois. Wagner has been missing since Sept. 17th.

MONEY FOUND.

Yesterday, as laborers were at work cutting a new road through the hill in a hollow known as Lang Hollow, they exhumed a sack containing twelve thousand dollars in gold and silver. The money was hidden there eighteen years ago by a man named Mueir, who murdered a comrade, a Californian, in the city. Mueir was captured and hung by a mob of Californians. He said he had hid the money under a stump in this hollow, but refused to tell where. Many have hunted for this secreted treasure, but all in vain. The laborers shared the booty equally.

ROCHESTER.

General Council of Lutheran Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 7.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of America to-day formally accepted their charter, recently granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Trustees named are Rev. Drs. Krauth, Schaeffer and Passavant, of Pennsylvania; E. Carlson, of Chicago; J. H. Sicker, of St. Paul, Minn; Messrs. S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia, and R. R. Keller, of New York.

The action of the Council last year, in reference to one of the rubrics in the Church Books, was rescinded.

Professor Sigismund Fritschell, of Iowa, presented an official communication from the Lutheran Conference at Leipsic, Germany.

An interesting report upon the Castle Garden Mission in New York was submitted by Rev. Norberg.

The members of the former Committee on Home Missions were re-elected.

NEW CASTLE.

Destructive Fire.

NEW CASTLE, PA., November 7.—A fire destroyed the stable owned by P. Gordon. The fire spread to several carriage sheds, the old Mansion House, occupied by E. Phillips as a grocery store, a paint shop, a harness shop, a shoe shop and several dwellings owned by Green and Marquis. Loss ten to fifteen thousand dollars; but little insurance.

RAILROADS.

Spirited Meeting at Hannibal.

PETITION FOR RECEIVER.

A. & G. W. Consolidation.

MASS MEETING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, SHREVEPORT AND JEFFERSON.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—A mass meeting of citizens was held at the Opera House last night in reference to the Memphis, Shreveport and Jefferson Railroad. Addresses were made by Sam Tate and Addison Douglass, of this city, and Judge McAdee, of Texas. Resolutions were adopted, pledging Memphis to furnish her full quota of means to carry out the enterprise.

A. & G. W. R. R.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon by the

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

THE President and the heads of the Departments are all busily engaged in preparing their annual messages to be laid before Congress next session.

TO-DAY, at Louisville, a very important convention of the rivermen and those interested in the navigation of our Western waters will assemble. It is to be hoped that much good will ensue from the deliberations of the body.

AND yet Alexis cometh not. We are sorry for our New York friends, for after all their immense outlay to afford him a proper reception, it is now quite apparent that he has journeyed elsewhere, and for the present has given our country the go by. He may turn up in Cuba before long.

SOME journalists have the proposed resignation of Secretary Fish as a standing rumor to be shifted into their columns when other matter is scarce. Once for all it is announced on good authority that the gentleman does not propose surrendering his portfolio at least until the Treaty of Washington is in better shape.

AN obscure sheet published at Cincinnati, in Ohio, called the *Enquirer*, does not like the character of our editorials. Not much wonder either; we have never found or heard of a rebel, or a rebel sympathizer who did, not excepting the youth connected with a certain Democratic sheet which we could name, who said of Lincoln, when he was assassinated, "it served him right." Does the *Post* know whom we mean?

JUDGE BARNARD, of New York has done a humane act in releasing the "prisoners for debt," who were incarcerated in the Ludlow street jail; and deserves the thanks of every good man in Christendom. If there be one curse left in the statute books of some States, it surely is this one, which permits the imprisonment of a man because he is poor, and cannot pay his debts. Such a foul blot upon the proud escutcheon of the Empire State should be at once erased and forever.

THE appointment of George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, as Minister to Constantinople, will be heartily endorsed by the public. Mr. Boker has a national reputation, gained partly by his long and prominent connection with the Union League, and partly by his eminent contributions to American literature. His ballads of the war stirred many a patriotic heart, and his longer and more serious works have been largely read. He is a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of Princeton, and is about forty seven years of age.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has basely attempted to foist another calamity upon the country. America groaned from end to end with the "Fire Fiend," which resulted from a blind search for descriptive language by reporters of the northern fires. Pleased at the success of that particular fiend, the *Chronicle* has deliberately tried to let another devil loose among us, by heading its account of the disaster to the whaling fleet with "The Ice Fiend." There is no excuse for such conduct—not even that of having written it in the heat of the moment.

CHICAGO is making considerable progress in imitating the fabled phœnix. Every body said that it would rise pho nix-like, and it is doing so. And it must be pleasant to the Reverend Mr. Cheney of that city to observe that in spite of its baptism of fire it is *unregenerated*; it is the same Chicago in spirit that it was before, with the same prevailing idea. Divorces are already petitioned for, though the ashes of the Court house are scarcely cold, and the only public amusement which proves sufficien ly attractive to entice large numbers of the impoverished population is the play entitled "Divorce."

IF ANYTHING were necessary to show the true colors of the New York *World's* school of Democracy, the conduct of that journal towards Lieutenant General Sheridan would suffice. General Sheridan has, we believe, never taken any active part in politics, but the *World* assails him at every opportunity, calls him derisively "Piegan Phil," and gloats fiendishly over the trouble likely to grow out of Governor Palmer's recent action. Gen Sheridan has been too brave and consistent a man, too single-minded and patriotic a soldier, too largely instrumental in crushing out the rebellion for the *World* ever to forgive him.

THE Missouri *Republican* credits the movement to nominate Scott for the Presidency to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, completely ignoring the claims of the *Post* in that direction. Now, if there be any credit for the springing of that gentleman upon the people as a candidate, it is pre-eminently due to the Altoona *Sun*, a weekly Democratic journal, supported by the workshops of the Pennsylvania railroad, which six months before the *Post's* enlistment under the banner of Scott, pointedly presented his name for the Presidency. Neither the *Post* nor the *Enquirer* can be regarded as leaders in the movement, but as followers of a country paper of this State.

WE HAVE the assurance of very respectable physicians that small-pox is on the decrease in this vicinity, and that with a continuance of well directed exertions to subdue the foul disease, we may make merry and offer thanksgivings on Christmas over its entire disappearance. The people have lost a great part of their dread and fear of the contagious disease, and instead of wringing their hands in horror and doing nothing, they are up and at work, improving the sanitary condition of their households and surroundings. Cleanliness is a powerful weapon with which to combat any disease, and now that the small-pox is on the wane let there be no relaxation in our efforts to completely subdue it, until not a single trace of its presence can be found in our cities.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Louisville, says that the supply of Pittsburgh coal is nearly exhausted, and the majority of the foundries and mills are at present using Indiana and Kentucky coal, which sells at twenty-eight cents per bushel, while Pittsburgh has advanced to thirty-four cents At West Louisville there are about five hundred thousand bushels of Pittsburgh coal, which is being lightened into barges and brought to the city. This may probably reduce the price, but at all events dispels any fears of a coal famine before our rivers rise sufficiently to enable us to ship as many black diamonds to that city as will last it until next summer. We have now in our pools over fourteen million bushels of coal, in barges and boats, ready for shipment so soon as our rivers contain enough water to permit of navigation.

BISMARCK, in urging before the German Congress, or as they call it, the Reichstag, the passage of the "war fund bill," referred to the necessity for prompt action, owing to "the present aspect of European affairs." Some journals find in this expression an intimation that war is imminent, but we must say that we think the conclusion is not justifiable. This is a very common expression, and used the world over by advocates before a deliberative Assembly. "In time of peace prepare for war," is a maxim universally considered a wise one, and the present *peaceful aspect* of European affairs might have been the meaning of this astute politician, when he urged upon the Assembly to pass the "war fund bill," which would place the government in a position to act on any emergency that might arise. We do not find anything in European politics which looks war-like. Peace is advocated by all the nations.

VICTOR HUGO, who, besides having a brain magnificently developed in some ways, but addled in the political lobes, has a tender heart, determined to intercede for Rochefort, whom he was pleased to regard rather in the light of a victim and a hero, than of a righteously condemned criminal. He approached Thiers and asked for the pardon of his young friend, but that official was obdurate, and actually had the hardihood to insinuate that he thought the whole population of Metz of greater importance than the author of Ruy Blas. At least he said

"You urge me to pardon this pamphleteer, and yet I must withhold clemency from Rossel, who is an eminent soldier, and for whom the whole population of Metz has interceded."

So Rochefort will doubtless be permitted to pepper the people of Cayenne with his fiery effusions, and Hugo will probably hang the venerable President of France on the same eternal gallows which he has prepared for Mr. Bancroft.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the colored orator, was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Monroe county, New York, for Assembly. It is certainly well to observe, that when our colored citizens put forward one of their race, and ask that he and they be honored by his nomination to some important office, he is always one of their foremost leaders, whose culture, or general intelligence has marked him as not only a man of prominence, but also a man of good habits, of unexceptionable character and the possessor of a good stock of hard common sense. In this our colored brethren teach *us* a lesson which we should heed. They select the *best* attainable men of their race, when a nomination for office is desired; we cannot say so much for the *whites*, of either party. Were this the *rule* of both political organizations the country would be saved the infliction of many a *bad* man in office. Let us observe this lesson, and so far as possible, seek the nomination and election to our positions of honor and trust of the very best material from which we are permitted to select.

WE ARE GLAD to see that the members of the Republican City Executive Committee of Allegheny recognize the demand made by all honest voters that every precaution be taken to secure a fair expression of the wishes of the party at primary elections. While such action as that of the Committee reported in the GAZETTE yesterday, requiring the Boards to be sworn, is no reflection on the personal integrity of their members, yet it appears to be demanded by the whole people, and, in deference to this demand, this action was taken. We have no doubt that the approaching primary election to select a Republican candidate for the Allegheny Mayoralty will be conducted honestly and impartially, and that none but Republicans will be permitted to take part in it. The Democracy over there, as on this side, will make no nominations, and content themselves with going through the usual farce of throwing away their votes upon an old fossil, who continues on the track as an *Independent* candidate, vainly hoping to secure enough Republican votes to elect him. It will not win.

IS IT TRUE?

Speaking of "the large majority of the people" in his speech at the Baltimore meeting of the Democracy, the other night, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson used the following language:

"Everything that they eat which they themselves do not produce, and everything that they wear, is *double, treble or four times as* costly as it would be *but for the present tariff.*"

We do not propose to go over quite so large a field as this; we are not disposed to take up many articles covered by this sweeping assertion, in order to prove its falseness, and in order to show this free trade demagogue up in his real position. We shall simply refer to the articles of tea and coffee, which probably are as generally used as any other imported articles, and we shall not ask whether the price is double, treble or four times as great as it would be but for the present tariff, but will ask our free trade friends if they could place any tax, upon any article where it would be so generally paid, or where its burden would be so lightly felt. We must raise a revenue, it does not matter much how it is done, so that its burdens shall be equal, and what other thing that we eat or wear could raise us so much revenue with such slight disadvantage to the people. The man who uttered these words probably thinks that a great portion of the present necessary revenue might be rendered unnecessary by adopting the greenback policy of paying off our public debt. Such persons usually find fault with all taxation, and would willingly adopt the Quixotic system of abolishing all taxes, and paying the expenses of the Government and the interest on the public debt *out of the Treasury*. But the practical illustration of this method would soon develop one very important fact *viz:* that unless the treasury was replenished occasionally the plan would not work. It is in replenishing the treasury where the trouble comes in. How to do it—it must be done, that we must all admit sooner or later, and practical statesmanship adopts and approves that plan, which produces the largest revenue with the least interference or embarrassment. Reverdy Johnson knows this, no one knows it better, and yet he does not hesitate to appeal to the ignorance and prejudice of his hearers, in order to inflict a stab at the tariff. This is why we call him a "demagogue."

But he does not stop here; he says further:

"Whilst their productions have not increased in value, their expenses of living have greatly enhanced."

Again he appeals to prejudice and ignorance. He conceals or ignores the fact that wages of all kinds are higher than they formerly were, and higher than they would be again if he and other free trade advocates had their way. He knows that all classes of products are, or have been, (and if not just at present it is from other causes than the tariff) much higher than they were during the period when a low tariff was prevailing, and yet he states the contrary, in order to fling some spite at the manufacturers of the land. The above assertion disproves itself, and we are amazed at the Hon. Reverdy making use of it. If none of the products referred to, of the farm, of the factory and the workshop have increased in value, how does it come that "the expenses of living have greatly enhanced?" We would like him, or some of his free trade friends to tell us. We do not understand such argument. It defeats itself. But what better could be expected of an orator who was addressing a crowd of Southern sympathizers with rebellion, who had met to denounce the efforts of the government to put down the remnants of that traitorous band, of whom many of them were once a part? When Mr. Reverdy Johnson addresses a Pittsburgh audience he can rise to the true dignity of an orator, possessed with no small degree of the divine gift; but when he addresses a rebel mob at Baltimore he must needs "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee," that thrift may follow fawning." We can forgive a man for uttering sentiments similar to those of our ex-minister to England, when we know that they are the outgrowth of ignorance, or erroneous training; but for a compeer of Clay to utter them, at this time stamps him at once as a blatant demagogue who has outlived his days of usefulness.

THE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4, 1871.

The opinions of the veteran statesman, William H. Seward, since his return from his journey round the world, concerning our policy in the East, and the condition of the nations there, possess much interest. Your correspondent had recently the opportunity of obtaining some memoranda of a conversation with him, from a reliable friend. The breadth and liberality of his views are in remarkable contrast to what we see in some of the editorials and letters from California and China.

Mr. Seward remarked: "The advancement of China will be slow. That of the Japanese will be much more rapid. There you see a limited population inhabiting a group of islands, having numerous ports, every one of which, and their inland seas, have been visited by foreigners. They have felt the superiority of our ships and inventions. They have already begun to build railroads and telegraphs. There is a great deal of wealth in Japan. The wealthier families are sending their sons to America and Europe for education. There were sixteen on the same steamer with me, on their way to America, England and Germany. They are quick to learn. I doubt not they are of the same great Mongolian family with the Chinese.

In China the case is different. There you have an ancient nation with ancient and settled customs and prejudices. We go to a few cities on its outskirts. The Chinese who have come to America have all been from one province, Canton. The rest of all the nation has scarcely heard that there is such a country as this. Ten thousand come, and five thousand go back each year, while those who go back dare not tell what they have seen and know. They talk of it in knots together, but this produces no effect on the masses. Those who come are without their wives, their families are not influenced, and much of the benefit of their intercourse with us is lost. The Chinese Commissioners whom I had seen in the United States visited me, but were afraid to let me return their visit, and sent me word that their quarters were too near for my reception.

"There are two obstacles to the advancement of China at this time. In all foreign colonies in the Eastern countries, they are ready to exaggerate difficulties, and call in force to settle them. This is, of course, selfish; for purpose of gain. Yet in it, even the missionaries sometimes join. Only, however, temporarily. I had an instance of it. I made a trip to Hen-Kan, up the Yang-Tsze Kiang. I went with the ladies to a high hill, to visit a pagoda and enjoy an extended view. Going out, a crowd of beggars followed us. There must have been a thousand. I could not give them money. On the way back, as we passed a point of a hill, some stones were thrown at our sedan chairs. One of them struck mine, and broke the top. The coolies set us down and made a loud out cry about it. They found it came from half-a-dozen boys. Now, if a company of Chinese, whose dress would be no more grotesque in our eyes than our dress is in their eyes, were to pass by a a mill here, and some of our boys would throw a few stones at them, I would not blame the boys. But this little affair rang all over China, and was repeated in the newspapers here as if it was a matter of some consequence.

"The other obstacle is the French missionaries. They produce incessant difficulties and complications in political affairs. Our missionaries assume that the consequent opposition and outbursts of the Chinese are directed against the church. But they should understand better and will do so in time.

"Dr. Speer's book on China is the best. It is a delightful book. I took a copy of it with me, and have read every word of it. The books of Dr. Williams, Mr. Doolittle, and others, are full of heavy details. This is philosophical. It tells the future of China. I can verify every word of it, I agree with it entirely. I cannot imagine where he got ideas of civilization which I have been working out many years."

The impressions of Mr. Seward with regard to China, and our intercourse with her, seemed to be hopeful. He remarked with evident pleasure: "When I went into the schools of our missionaries, I saw the brightest ray of hope for China."

Respectfully Yours, &c. S.

Ku Klux.

The New York *Tribune* says: It is not pleasant to read of this galloping of armed troopers along the by-roads and over the hills of the up-country of South Carolina, and these summary arrests at the carbine's muzzle of dozens of men, who are hurried off to jail, leaving crops ungarnered and crops uncared for; but the files of blue-coated cavalrymen with jingling sabres make processions far less to be deplored than did the masked Ku Klux, in fantastic disguises, whose midnight excursions, brutal scourgings, and unprovoked murders have for many months demoralized and kept in terror entire communities. The remedy now applied to the Ku Klux evil is no doubt a bad one, but it is not worse than the disease, and its application is justified by the failure of all other means of cure. The ultimate resource of all governments for the enforcement of law and the protection of society against evil-doers is necessarily bayonets and gunpowder; and our Southern friends who do not like these disagreeable agencies should remember that they have not been brought into use until after investigation, expostulation, and proclamation were tried in vain. Our sympathies are awakened far more for the wretched "crackers" and "low-down people" who were the tools that did the cruel work of the White Brotherhood than for the lawyers, planters, merchants and ministers, who, we are told, in their fear of arrest, have fled to the mountains, to Georgia, and even beyond the Mississippi. That retribution in some shape has at last overtaken the men who intelligently and purposely organized and kept at work the atrocious machinery of the South Carolina Ku Klux Klan, we can scarcely deplore.

Paris and Chicago.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

I have a new count to add to the *dossier* of the French press. Immediately on the arrival of the news of the burning of the city of Chicago, a meeting was held at the Washington Club, at which Mr. Washburne presided, and the sum of 150,000 francs was raised. The Mayor of Chicago was telegraphed that this sum was at his disposal, and he sent his thanks in a brief but fervent dispatch. At this meeting some four or five bankers were appointed to receive further subscriptions, and it was resolved that this short list should be published in the French and English papers of this city. The *Patrie* and one or two more willingly gave the list, but the most of them either refused, or promised to insert it, and afterwards refused to do so. In every instance the regular advertising rate was tendered. The *Gaulois* refused to give it at all, even as an advertisement, but would give no reason why. The *Figaro* also refused, and gave as a reason that the French "had quite enough to do in attending to their own affairs." The same day the *Gaulois* gave the Mayor's telegram, saying it was a recognition of "generous French people, who were ever so ready to succor others"—not a single Frenchman had then subscribed,—and added that only a short time ago the people of Chicago sent a large sum to aid the French sufferers by the war. The whole credit was claimed for the French, who had really done nothing, but who had even refused, at any price, to publish the names of certain bankers who were authorized to receive subscriptions. The *Patrie*, by all odds the ablest journal in Paris, has our thanks for its courtesy, and also the other two or three journals who gave the notice.

New Salt Mines.

The Berlin *Correspondent* says:

In working the gypsum beds near Sperenberg, in the district of Teltow, a bed of rock salt was discovered some time ago. Further investigations have proved that its extent equals, if it does not surpass, any hitherto found in Germany. We learn that it is now to be worked in a regular manner The Prussian mining authorities have purchased the 495,000 square, Ltr. in the parishes of Sperenberg, Clausdorf, and Rehagen, and operations will be commenced almost immediately. The new mine will be called Lothringen.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PRODUCTS OF OUR AGRICULTURE.

What seems now to be most needed is not the introduction of new crops, but the expansion of some of the minor ones already established. This is especially true of silk, which is in great demand for our domestic silk factories, all of which are quite prosperous and have a lucrative and extending market. If the grape culture goes on increasing we ought to be able to supply the domestic markets with raisins, and doubtless in time will do so. If we could by any possible means produce sugar enough to supply the home demand it would be a great achievement and an important relief to the whole country, as the foreign sugar trade is for us purely exhaustive. We import enormous quantities of sugar and molasses from Brazil, Manilla, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and have to pay for nearly all of them in gold, as the countries from which we import them take very little from us in the way of exports.

When the people of Delaware and Eastern Maryland went so heavily into the production of peaches, the general belief was that they would overdo the business, and so derive no profit from it. But instead of this being the case, the demand has kept pace with the supply, and capital and enterprise have been applied to the business of creating wider markets everywhere. Canning has also been of immense service in saving the waste of this crop, and has also been useful in the same with tomatoes, a crop that without canning must have gone to waste.

A prevalent error both among the farmers and the public is the supposition that the commission dealers in vegetables and fruits injure the business. But the fact is that these dealers bring capital and credit into play, and are instrumental in creating much wider and more extended markets than the farmers possibly could. The best phase of the system is that which saves the farmer his trips to market, and buys up his crops as they stand on the farm while growing. In cases of this kind, where the dealer takes the risk of the crop at a fixed price, he is palpably of advantage to the farmer.

We have heard complaints of our agriculture being overdone. Our crops are alleged to be so great as to yield no adequate profits to the producers. Those who think so should abandon the great staple in which there is so much competition, and where the competition is sometimes really excessive, and betake to some of the minor crops we have mentioned, of which there is always a variety to choose from There is no likelihood of an excessive production of grapes, raisins, sugar, molasses, silk, butter, cheese, flax, hops, oats, barley or potatoes, and a farmer would be safe in producing any of these.

There are considerations that affect the whole republic in all its varied interests not less than the farmers and planters. For our foreign importations are absolutely unprecedented in amount, notwithstanding the prodigious value of our exports of cotton, tobacco, breadstuffs, petroleum and provisions, they are all swallowed up by the tremendous shipments hither of foreign products, of which a very large part are what are known as raw materials used in the arts. It is the task of American agriculture to produce an adequate home supply of these, and to avoid the terrible drain of coin and bullion to pay our constantly accumulating foreign debt. Domestic manufacturers cannot render us independent and self sustaining without the aid of the farmers and planters in the way we have indicated, and not only in the staples, but in the minor articles, of which we import so much from everywhere.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

GRASSES FOR BUTTER MAKING.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Farmers, and especially the younger class of them, should endeavor to familiarize themselves with the characteristics of the various grasses with which their lands abound, so as to enable them, in establishing their meadows and pasture fields, to unite with the common grass seeds which are universally sown some varieties which are well known to give value to the grasses which are to be cultivated for special purposes, Mr. Flint's treatise on the subject has been considered a standard work for years past; but the dairy business of the country has become of such vast proportions, and the results of the experience of the last quarter of a century have added such a stock of knowledge to the subject, that a new work is necessary to embody the facts which have been elicited by the best qualities for these several purposes to which the farmer intends applying his labors. Mr. C. A. Williard, of New York, a gentleman largely enlisted in the dairy business, is engaged in a work which is particularly intended for the use of those engaged in that department of agriculture, but which, of course, will treat upon the subject of grasses in general; and, in advance of the publication of Mr. Willard's work, we will, from his well-known ability to impart instruction, advise our young farmers to obtain a copy of it and apply themselves to the study of this beautiful as well as useful branch of science connected with agriculture.

The character of the breed of cows undoubtedly has largely to do with the quality of the milk and butter; for it is a well established fact that whilst a cow of one breed, say the Ayrshire, will produce a much greater quantity than that of another, the Alderney or the Devon, yet the richness of the milk of the last, and especially the Alderney, will produce far more butter, and that of a superior flavor, to that of the Ayrshire; still the character of milk is at the same time greatly influenced by the feed; and butter which sells from seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound, as is the case in this city, cannot be made from grasses produced on weedy pastures, or upon the sour herbage of swamps, or upon land newly seeded with red clover. Mr. Willard, who is familiar with the dairy districts of New York, says that the experienced butter dairymen prefer old pastures, and on these there are various grasses that spring up spontaneously, and are much esteemed as affording sweet and nutritious feed, from which the best qualities of milk and butter are produced. And the following are named as among the most esteemed, the value of which has been proved among the dairymen of New York by well and long-conducted experiments. They form a dense and solid turf, leaving no spaces, They embrace the June, or blue grass (Poa pratensis), the foul meadow grass (Poa scrotina), meadow fescue (Festuca pratensis), red top, (Agrostis vulgaris), the wire grass (Poa compressa), the sweet-scented vernal and spear grass, together with timothy (Phleum pratense) orchard grass (Dactylis glomerata,) clover and other forage plants.

The June grass (Poa pretensis) is regarded as very valuable; it throws out a dense mass of leaves, is highly relished by cattle, and produces milk from which is superior in quality of butter is made. It is found growing throughout the butter districts of the country. The wire grass (Poa compressa) is deemed one of the most nutritive of the grasses; is very hardy; eagerly sought after by cattle, and one of the best grasses for fattening. Cows feeding upon it yield milk of the richest quality, from which the nicest butter is made. It flourishes well upon gravelly knolls and in shaded places, and its stem is green after the seed has ripened. It is found growing in all parts of the country.

The meadow fescue is common in old grass lands where the sod is thick, and grasses of different varities are mingled together. It starts up early in the spring, is relished by stock, and furnishes good early feed. The milk farmers hold it in high estimation as a reliable grass, tenacious of life, and not running out like timothy (phleum pretense) or clover. The white clover (Trifolium repens) springs up spontaneously in the old pastures, and is highly esteemed as giving flavor and quality to butter.

The sweet scented vernal grass grows better upon the moist soil of the old meadows. It starts very early, and gives off an agreeable odor.

HOW TO GET PLENTY OF EGGS.

Mr. E. Dwight, of Hudson, Mich., has the floor. He ventilates this method through the *Germantown Telegraph*. He had fed his hens freely with corn, but they laid no eggs. What's the matter? In his chemical reading he had learned that the constituents of milk and of the whites of eggs were very similar. He knew furthermore that milkmen had found that wheat middlings and bran were the best of cow feed, affording the largest measure of the richest milk. Why will not this diet be equally valuable in stimulating the egg producing faculties of the hens. He tried it with very gratifying results. His method of preparing the food is to mix five parts of bran with one of middlings. In the morning he work up four quarts of the mixture, stiffening it until it is rather dry though damp. This he places in a sunny spot, fowls come up and eye the mixture curiously, taste it, and then walk away longing for corn. Presently they come back and take a few more dips. A little corn meal sprinkled upon it makes it more appetizing. Its value as an egg producer he has thoroughly tested.

EFFECTS OF MIXING CREAM.

That the cream of different cows when mixed does not produce butter at the same time, with the same amount of churning, has been nicely illustrated in the family of Mark Hughes, at West Grove, Pa., recently. They had an Alderney heifer in good flow of milk, and an old cow stripper; their cream worked together, it was observed, did not make butter enough for the bulk of the cream. The buttermilk also looked rich, and seemed to collect a cream upon it. They put the buttermilk in the churn again, after having the butter first to come, and make about five pounds. They churned again for a few minutes, and found from two to three pounds more butter in the churn, showing that the heifer's cream had made butter first, and that the cream of the old cow needed several minutes more churning.

REMEDY FOR CORNS.

Mr. Rose, a merchant of San Diego, announces that these creators of so much torment in the world, can easily and surely be cured by applying a good coat of gum arabic mucilage every evening on going to bed. He had them for forty years, and tried nearly all the corn remedies in existence, without relief, until he tried the above, which readily cured him in a few weeks.

REMEDY FOR POISON BY IVY.

A few leaves of the nightshade, bruised and covered with sweet cream. A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "I have known frequent applications of this simple remedy to cure bad cases in a single day.

REMEDY FOR BEE STINGS.

Henry Ward Beecher says tobacco, moistened, will relieve the pain in a few moments. Another authority says soft mud will give immediate relief. Aqua ammonia is also recommended.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils, which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolvid and the place left fmooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST TRUSSES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BANDAGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE BEST BREAST PUMPS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BED-PANS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SUPPORTERS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SHOULDER BRACES.
THE BEST SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances, for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

ROSE LIP SALVE,
NICE AND FRESH.
Also, a new and beautiful stock of
Glycerine and Glycerine Cream,
AND
COLD CREAM,
for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands &c. This is an excellent preparation, and warranted to cure Chapped Hands in all cases. Prepared by
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THE MARTYRS OF NEGLECT.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well-known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it; and yet, notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact, that when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.....1871.

FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.

M'CORD
& CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, MISSES and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
McCORD & CO.
oct6:th3-MWF

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
oc26-MWF

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
20 casks Extra Manganese;
25 bags Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Flour Spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SPECIALTIES
FOR
Monday Morning, Nov. 6.

At $62.50,
One All Silk Velvet Pattern
SACQUE,
RICHLY TRIMMED, DIRECT FROM BERLIN.

At $2. Rich Sash Ribbons, velvet edged and barred—former price $3.
At $1.25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1 50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts.
At 37½c, Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 62½c., Men's Plaid Flannel Shirts.
At 6½c., Good Comfort Calicoes.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, best cloths.
At 12½c., Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.

A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
ALL KINDS OF
HAT AND BONNET TRIMMINGS.

New Lace Collars,
New Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Gent's New Neck Ties and Bows,
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

HORNE & CO.'S
GREAT SALE OF
Fall and Winter Goods
NOW IN PROGRESS.
Most Complete Assortment
TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE.
All Classes of Trade Can be Suited and Receive Equal Attention.
WOOLEN GOODS.

Children's Zephyr Hoods and Sacques.
Ladies' Knit Hoods.
Undergarments for Ladies and Children, every grade.
Ladies' Vests at 75 cents.
Children's Undershirts, in White and Shetland.
Ladies' Russian Gored Underskirts.
A good Skirt at $1.50.

BEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON!
100 DOZEN
Embossed Felt Skirts,
AT
VERY LOW PRICE OF $1.75.
A NEW LOT OF
VELVET TRIMMED
AND
Braided Felt Skirts,
AT MUCH LESS
Than Real Value.
Store Open on Saturday Evening until 8½ o'clock.
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

Since all U.S. Bonds
Have for some time past commanded such a premium, and the Government is no longer a borrower, Capitalists and Investors have urged us to carefully examine for recommendation any and all
Investment Securities
of merit. After careful examination we unhesitatingly recommend the following investments:

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. 7 *per cent. Bonds, free of all taxes, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold R. R. Bonds, at* 90 *and accrued interest; also secured by Land Grant of* 1,160,000 *Acres of Timber Lands.*
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINN. R. R. First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of all taxes. The subscription is nearly all taken.*
OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. 7-30 *Gold Bonds, with large Land Grants, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of taxes.*

And some other miscellaneous Securities, the special agency of which we have accepted. Whether you wish to buy or sell any kind of Investment Securities, consult or write to

S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LOCK BOX 1375.)
Financial Agents for the sale of the Government Loans and various approved Railroad Bonds, Drawers of United States and European Exchange Drafts. Money advances made upon approved collaterals, &c. Check and Deposit Accounts kept with Individuals, Banks, Bankers and Corporations.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
oc26 d7t-MWF

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

The following good bargains will be on the counter for
Monday Morning, Nov. 6.

At 50c.,
A Superior Article of Heavy All Wool
SERGE PLAIDS,
Suitable for Ladies' Suits, Children's Wear and Morning Wrappers, being on account of width as cheap as 7 yards in Repps and far superior in quality.

At 60c., Two Cases
JAPANESE SILKS
Plaid and Striped—good Styles—a great bargain.

At 62c,
Rolled Silk Poplins.

At 25c.,
WIDE SERGE PLAIDS,
FORMER PRICE 37½c.

At $1.75,
Heavy Bed Comforts.

At $2.00,
HEAVY GRAY BLANKETS,
SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
50 Cents on the Dollar Gold & gold plated Goods Jewelry & Fancy Goods Selling at Half Price at D. M. Evans' Department Store, No. 59, 5th Avenue, New Goods Daily.

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS.
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BEARING OUR OWN TRADE MARK.
The Flag and The Thistle.
The following New Goods will be open for inspection on
Monday Morning, Nov. 6.
PLAIDS! PLAIDS!
Alpacas! Alpacas!
SILKS
At $1.5—all the new and fashionable evening shades of Dress Silks.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Black Dress Silks,
GOOD BARGAINS.
NEW BROCHE

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:cll

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be called in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of converting, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 6 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, upon which we are offering for sale, netting from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

no8:s3

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS,

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates. oct0

Finance and Trade.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: There was a slightly easier feeling in the grain markets to-day, but they were again active, both speculatively and for shipment. The easier feeling was due to a rather weak tone in New York, which seems to arise from the certainty of further liberal receipts from the West. The shipping demand was good, several parties having been willing to pay the reduction recently established, as they wish to take advantage of the lower rates of freight now ruling to ship, which will soon be closed. If this grain arrives in New York by the beginning of winter, it will pay well, in competition with that received there per the higher tariff all rail route. And there is no doubt that New York will want very large quantities this winter. Lower prices always stimulate consumption. Up to this week no New York had received since January last 30,000,000 bu wheat, and 25,250,000 bu corn, against 40,000,000 bu wheat and 7,250,000 bu corn in same time last year, and yet their stocks there are small. The enormous increase in the consumption of corn is partially attributed to the dry season, which caused a material diminution in the supply of feed and pasture.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Monday, says: There was no change to report in the money market on Saturday, which ruled comparatively easy, at 6@7 per cent. for loans on call to good houses, on Government collateral security, money on call or short notice, and first-class business at 6@7 per cent. to stock operators, with large margins, anywhere from 9 to 10 per cent. In commercial time, 90 days and 4 months' paper of high grade, 10@12 per cent.; lower grades and not so well known are unsalable.

—A private dispatch from Sacramento City, received at New York, states there was a run on the Odd Fellows' National Bank on Friday last, when $400,000 in coin had been paid out. No reason is assigned for this run, but probably the resurgent, failure in San Francisco and Sacramento have something to do with it.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 7, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ess, 4 cts; refined do, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¼@4¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and prices are drooping; we now quote prime to choice in small packages at 65@70 per gallon

APPLES—The receipts, although falling off slightly, are still liberal and with a supply, particularly of common and medium, largely in excess of present requirements, prices are weak and barely maintained. Sales at $1.50@2 per bbl for common to fair; $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is considerable inquiry for strictly prime roll and prices are better, ranging from 20@22. Common and medium continue in good supply and very dull.

BEANS—Are coming more freely and prices are weaker; $2@2.50 per bushel for fair to prime and $2.75@3 for choice navy.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 30@32c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We can report sales, in a small lots, at $6@4.25 per cwt in bulk.

CRANBERRIES—Sure of Jersey cultivated at $11@12 and Sackett's Bells Berries at $18 per pound.

CIDER—Is generally reported slow, though prices remain unchanged, $5@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime New York Goshen, 15@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15½; Factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; and we quote at $1.40@1.45 in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Escondale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CARBON OIL—Is weak, in sympathy with the decline in crude, and we reduce our quotations to 22¼@22½ for standard brands, in a jobbing way, and a still further decline is anticipated. Crude has declined fully one cent within the past few days.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches quiet and unchanged; halves, 10¾@11; mixed, 9@9½; quarters, 7@7¾. Apples—Quiet for good sunburn and 7@7¾ for prime brigh western.

EGGS—The arrivals continue meagre and with a very limited supply, fresh may be quoted firm at 30 cts.

FLOUR—Continues very quiet—demand is entirely local and buyers are wondering what change for sometime. Good spring extras, $7@7.25; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.25@7.50; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.50@7.60. **FEATHERS**—No. 1 live geese feathers quoted at 72@73 cts for round lots—usual advance in a small way.

GRAIN—The operations in all kinds of grain continue light, and, with increased receipts and offerings, the markets are a shade weak, though prices generally are without any particular change. The "blockade" on the railroads is easing up somewhat, grain is coming through in better time, and it is thought now that the worst is over. Wheat is quiet; not much offering and but little inquiry for it; we continue to quote at $1.46@1.48 for good to prime red, and 3@5 cts more for white. Oats, dull and drooping; we are cognizant of prime white being offered at 46@47 cts, and mixed cannot be fairly quoted above 44@45 cts. Corn is dragging, but without quotable change; new, 55@56; old, 70@72. The reports in regard to rye are conflicting; some dealers quote it dull at 83@85, others report the market strong at 90. Barley is still quoted at 80@85, for fair to choice spring, on spot, and 90@95 cts more for fall.

GROCERIES—In regard to Coffee, there is nothing particular to report—or important—the situation is substantially unchanged. Our advices from the east report business as being at a complete stand still; importers are as stiff as ever, refusing to make the slightest concession, and are not even disposed to operate at the prices current prior to the recent break; and, furthermore, so confident are they of being able to stem the tide, that instead of withdrawing, we understand, that they are buying up all the coffee that is thrown upon the market for sale. That the future course of the market is involved in considerable doubt and uncertainty, is conceded, as there are many contingencies, upon which the market hinges, and, as a consequence, the importers are apparently very confident of being able to carry the day. Sugars, quiet and unchanged. Molasses very dull. Syrups heavy, and, in the east, prices are off 2@3 cts per gallon.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C. Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23; Fair, 22½@22¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@25. Mocha, 35. Roasted Coffee, parts, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 75. Lovering's, 60. Duram's, 75. Sugar Drips, 80. Brune's, 70; other grades, 40@50. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 55. Cloves, 55. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HIDES—Green Butcher's, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 16@18.

RUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HONEY—Quoted at 25@35 cts per lb—but few sales above 30.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Scutched, $160@170.

HAY—Is reported fairly active, with regular sales at $20@25 for common to prime—an occasional sale of choice at $27.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra quoted at 82@85 and No. 2 at 58.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@25 per ton for Bran; $24@28 for Second; $30@35 for Middlings, and $40@45 for Oil Meal.

NUTS—The market for chestnuts is firmer, and we advance our quotations to $3.75@4.00 per bushel. Walnuts, 65@75 cts. Sneibarks, $1.75@2.00 per bushel.

ONIONS—Generally reported dull, and the supply is unusually large; prices however, remain unchanged, $2.50@2.75 per bbl for common reds and $3.00@3.25 for silver skins.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows quoted steady at 55@60 cts per bushel, by the car load, and 65@70 for small lots, in store. Common mixed potatoes not much inquired for. Prime Jersey Sweets, $3.50@3.75 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens in demand; may be quoted at 5½@6 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾@8; ribbed sides, 9¾; short ribbed sides, 9¾; clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, 10; sugar cured hams, 15@18. Lard in tcs, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 18. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 11

RAGS—Linen, 3@4 cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.35, by the car load.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted nominally at $5.75@6.00 per bushel in first hands—usual advance in second hands. Timothy Seed very quiet. Flaxseed still quoted at $1.85@1.88.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4½ cts per lb or $90 per ton of 2 240 lbs. Virginia sumac does not seem to be wanted.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 7, 1871.

The petroleum market continues dull and weak, though, as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices. Refined quoted at 22¾ for spot or this month, and 22¾@23¾ for December. There is some inquiry already in regard to lines for next year, and we hear April or June quoted at 24½. Crude—seller until January 1st, 11@11½; buyer same time, 11½—sale 5,000 bbls at 11¾.

Parker quoted nominally at $4.00@4.10.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Model O W, account T Hackett	228
Star & Eagle, Forker & Co	456
Penn O W, account T Hackett	74
Standard O W, account T Hackett	8
Petrolite O W, account Parker & K	456
Shamokin O W, account Stewart	314
Penn O W, account P Hutchinson	148
Peerless O W, account H S Duncan	296
Standard O W, account Bates & G	80
Standard O W, account Bates & G	167
Standard O W, Wilkins	382
Lily O W, account D Wilkins	224
Total	3,148

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 39 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philada.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 56 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila. 115 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. November, 6.

John Spear & Co., 111 bbls refined oil to Warling, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 50 bbls refined oil to Warling, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

D Irby & Co., 158 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co. Phila.

Lyons & Co. 412 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. 157 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard, Oil Co. 408 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philada.

Livingston Bros, 53 bbl s refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,567 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Co.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1:15 P. M.—Crude—Quiet; 11¾ bulk; prompt delivery. Above bid; November 22¾c; December 22¾@22¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, November 7, 11 A. M.—Market dull and declining; buyers offering 24.00@24.25; sellers holding for advance; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 7, 11 A. M.—Market dull; offering $4.35@4.36¾; nothing doing.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 7, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.40.

OIL CITY, November 7, 11 30 A. M.—Market very quiet at $4.45@4.50; prices weaker. Clear and cool.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Wm Smith, metal	5	Pgh Fge & I Co, m	3
Bryan & C, metal	6	Coleman R & Co, m	4
Union Mills, metal	6	Graff, B & Co, metal	1
Nimick & C, metal	2	Lewis, B & D, metal	1
Everson, P & Co, m	2	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Hallman & H, metal	8	Coleman, H & Co, ore	3
Zug & Co, metal	3		
Total	43		

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Loomis & C, metal	1	Shoenberger, B & Co	
Hall & S, metal	1	ore	15
Carnegie, H & Co ore	8	Graff, B & Co, ore	8
Graff & C, ore	2	Graff, B. & Co., m	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	7		
Total	32		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Jones & L, ore	1	Hallman & H, metal	1
Loomi, & C, metal	2		
Total	4		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Brown & Co, metal	1	Lewis, O & P, metal	3
Total	44		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Nimick & C., metal	5	R Wister, metal	2
Bryan & m	4	Graff, B & Co, m	2
J R Porter, metal	3	J Moorhead, metal	2
Total	20		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 7, 4.30 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾. United States Coupons: Five-Twenties, 1862, 91¾; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 91¾. Ten-Fortties, 89¾. Tallow 40s. Linseed oil 34s 6d@34s 10d.

FRANKFORT, November 7.—Five-Twenties, 1862, 98½@98¾.

PARIS, November 7.—Rentes 57f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, November 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾; middling Orleans 9¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuff's dull. Wheat: California 12s 10d; red spring 11s@11s 3d; white 10s 10d@11s 7d; receipts for past three days, 15,000 qr.s, of which 7,500 were American. Flour 25s@26s. Corn 38s 3d. Pork 84s 6d. Bacon 64s. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middies 38s; short rib middies 40s 3d. Tallow 48s.

BUFFALO, November 7.—Cattle: supply 4,454 head, or 262 cars, against 175 cars same time last week; quality not so good; market active and prices 50@75 per cwt. higher; drovers' feeling looking downward; sales 191 head Michigan steers, ranging from 3½@4½c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,264 head; market quiet and prices steady; sales 630 head Michigan sheep, ranging from 72 to 80 lbs, at $4.3@4.85; 257 Ohio, averaging 78 lbs, at $4.50. Hogs: receipts 12,464 head; market quiet and prices nearly, and demand limited; sales to-day 2,063 head; $4.20@4.50 for common to choice.

WATERTOWN, MASS., November 7.—Beef cattle: receipts 862 head; demand good and supply fair; sales of choice at $9 50@9.75; extra at $9@9.25; first quality at $8@8.50; second do at $7@7.60; third do at $5@6.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 11,553 head; fair demand at full prices; sales in lots at $1.50@4.50 each; extra $5@5.50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Cotton dull and prices nominal at 17@17¾c for middling. Flour quiet and held firmer for superfine winter $5.00@5.75; extra $5.25@5.50; double extra $5.75@6 00; family $7.00@7.50. Wheat dull but unchanged: No. 3 red $1.40@1.43; No. 2 $1.50@1.55. Corn in demand fair with market firm; mixed 41c bld; white 47c; bulk mixed 42c; yellow 43@43c; white 53@55c sacked. Oats firmer but quiet; No. 2 mixed 34½c bid. Rye 64@65c. Rye firmer; No 2 65c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 7¾; sides clear rib 8c. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky 88½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; low middling 17½; sales 100 bales. Flour dull but not lower; $6.60@6.75. Wheat quiet and weak at $1.38@1.40. Corn quiet but steady at 47@47½c. Oats quiet and steady at 36@36c. Rye quiet and firm at 78@80c. Pork strong; sales at $12.75@13. Cut meats strong; old sides at 6¾@6¾c; new shoulders 7 20 days, 7¾ cash; 8¾@8¾c; sides at 7¾@7¾ for packed. Bacon quiet but steady at 7¾@8c. Live hogs in good demand and prices have advanced to $4.20@4.30; receipts 3,000. Lard dull at 8¾@8¾c. Green meats strong at 7¾@7¾@8c. Whisky at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—Tobacco: sales better; market active and slightly stiffer; the new crop opens very high. Bagging quiet, steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 17¾c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $6.25. Grain quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions firm. Pork $13.00. Bacon—shoulders 7½c; clear sides 8¾c; clear sides 8¾c, packed. Hams—sugar cured 16¾@16¾c. Lard—tierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 10¾c. Whisky firm at 88c. Hogs firmer at $4.35.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 7.—The Board of Trade have adjourned over until Wednesday to give their time to the municipal election, but few transactions took place. Wheat easier and declined to $1.18@1.18¾. Corn quiet; 48c bid. Oats steady. Whisky steady at 85c. Hogs dull and prices a shade lower; $4.30@4.50 for fair to good; $4.04@4 for extra. Cattle dull and prices unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 7.—Cotton in good demand at full prices; low middling 16¾c. Flour firm; superfine $5.25@5.50; family $6.25@6.50. Wheat $1.55. Corn: new 65c; old 71c. Rye $1. Oats 52@55c. Barley 80@85c, all sacked and delivered. Bacon: shoulders 8c. Bacon: clear sides 8¾c. Hams: plain 15@16¾c. Lard 10¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 7.—Flour quiet, but unchanged in every respect. Wheat market steady, with a moderate demand; amber Michigan $1.41. No. 2 amber Illinois $1.43; No 2 red $1.33. Corn market steady, with moderate demand; high mixed 39c; new do 51¾c; low mixed 37¾c; do new 50¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—Flour firmer; superfine $6.25; double $7.00; treble $7.25. Bran $1.25. Pork firmer at $15.87½. Bacon dull at 8¾@8¾@8¾c. Lard dull and easier; tierce 10¾@10¾c; keg 11¾c; others unchanged. Cotton quiet; sales 5,000 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts 7,577 bales; exports to Liverpool 448; stock 24,680.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—Flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat dull and market unsettled: No. 1 Milwaukee $1.20¾; No. 2 do. $1.19¾. Oats dull and holders anxious to sell; No. 2 31½c. Corn; market steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 48c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Dowege.

OSWEGO, November 7.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Ohio $1.51. Corn quiet; sales of one car of yellow at 73c. Barley firm; upper lake and Canada 95c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 7.—Wheat dull and prices drooping; No. 1 white $1.44; extra $1.45, and amber $1.43@1.40.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Receipts of 51,000 bushels wheat, 20,000 bushels corn and 35,000 bushels barley.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 7.—Wheat: No. 1 red winter dull but better, at $1.38@1.39.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 7.—Cotton in good demand at 17¾c.

CHARLESTON, November 7.—Cotton firm; 18¾c.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Cotton: demand fair at lower rates; 17¾@18¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, November 7.—*Through*—10 bxs cheese, L Wing; 5 sks nails, Jos Lockhart; 24 s marble, Beggs & L; 7 pkgs mdse, W H Peiffer; 10 bxs soap, W L; 7 pkgs mdse, W H Peiffer; 10 bbls soap, W S Smith & Bro; 2 do bals, S T McClelland; 2 do S Smith & Bro; 2 do bals, S T McClelland; 2 do w paper, M J Arnold; 11 pkgs mdse, R Wall; 3 do do, C & J Netting; 5 do raisins, Geo Beaven; 3 do shoes, Taggart & S; 1 do do, J Snodgrass; 5 do shoes, Russell & Kahn; 1 roll leather, Graham & S; 16 bales g bags, Thompson & L; 2 do do dry goods, Dunlap & S.

Local.—150 bdls s iron, Rogers & Burchfield; 10 bbls whisky, J Seifreth; 20 bbs oats, 5 do potatoes, Welden & K; 2 bgs coffee, Shumaker & Co; 15 sks wheat, S Robertson; 51 pkgs potatoes, Cauley & K; 20 do do, J Baldinger; 15 do do do, T White; 22 do barley, J King; 41 bbls salt, Wm Mackeown.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 7.—1 car o corn, Clark, Wilson & Co; 1 bbl eggs, McFerron & Bro; 3 do vinegar, Jas O'Hanlin; 3 cars cooperage, Haiva & R; 1 car barley, Smith & Co; 8 sks flour, J S Schaff; 12 do do, 2 do meta, G P Somier; 1 car lumber, John Nease; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 1 car flaxseed, M S Suydam. 1 do lime, A G Neff; 7 bxs ink, W H Brill; 1 roll leather, Lockcamp & Keefer; 100 bbls lime, J Craig; 1 car lumber, J B Ingham; 3 do do, McBrian; 18 chaffs, Ortlieb & Co; 7 bbls apples, Owens; 40 sks flour, 1 keg farina, Beckfield & N; 1 bbl flour, Jas Lockhart; 50 c tops, C G McMullan; 2 bbls cider, 3 do apples, G Stewart.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 7.—3 bbls tallow, G Hasley; 1 bx butter, S S Marbin & Co; 28 sks potatoes, R Frank; 26 do do, R Skillen; 12 do do, John Neibert; 35 do do, Geyer & M; 8 do do, A Daugherty; 50 bbls lub oil, H W C Tweddle; 14 bgs bw flour, Head & Metzger; 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs, H Gerwig & Son; 5 rolls leather, Jas Callery; 17 pkgs potatoes, R Ralston; 15 do do, J E Skillen; 10 do do, J H Hartman; 80 coal boxes, Graham, Bro & Co; 21 do do, Kier & Foster; 75 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 bbl eggs, H Rea Jr; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, November 7.—330 bxs window glass, John Fack; 22 bales hay, 84 sks corn, 21 bbls apples, J B Holley; 43 bales hay, 37 sks wheat, 9 sks o bats, McCracken & Bro; 44 bbls flour, Kramer & Bro; 36 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 10 bbls apples, M W Rankin Bro; 1 box butter, J J Pettitt & Co; 2 bbls tallow, W J Frances & Son; 10 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 6 bbls cider, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 145 sks wheat, A Crowe; 8 bbls cracker, J R & Co. metal; 21 sks wheat, J C McCune; 85 bxs window glass, R C Schmertz; 166 sks barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 50 bbls cracker, Kramer & Co; 68 sks wheat, J E Taylor; 25 cattle, H W Patterson; 10 bbls crackers, Kramer & V; 28 bibles, 2 do do, Kier & Foster; 75 do do, 20 bales hay, E F Wever; 70 bbls flour, Geo Crumine; 10 pkgs scraps, 5 bushels w nuts, Giacken & Son; 75 bags, H Wilkins; 2,000 feet lumber, J R Smith.

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

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Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A Home Institution, managed by Directors who are well-known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character it has for years enjoyed. Solicits a share of the public patronage.

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

JAMES GALLAGHER,

Merchant Tailor,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. C. McPHERSON,)

No. 10 SIXTH STBEET.

Having purchased the business stand, &c., lately occupied by Joseph C. McPherson, at No. 10 Sixth street, we desire to call the attention of Mr. McPherson's patrons and the public generally to the fact that the business will be carried on as heretofore. Mr. J. MUHLANBRINK, the experienced and Popular Cutter, has kindly consented to remain with me, and will be happy to see his old friends at the old place. Our stock in trade has been largely increased by a new supply of seasonable and fashionable goods, and we have no doubt that we shall be able to please all who favor us with a call. ap26:y73

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

Just received by HENRY MEYER,

mh6:s3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield st

TREES! TREES!

Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify Grounds, should examine our immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees; Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, Conover's Colossal Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., all of our own growth. Also a large selected stock of

IMPORTED BULBOUS ROOTS,

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JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

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"GUIDING STAR."

We now have a full supply of the celebrated

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Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,

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FRESH SHELL OYSTERS

AND CINCINNATI LAGER EVERY DAY AT

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$100 to $250 PER MONTH guaranteed. Sure pay to all ambitious men and women selling our world renowned Patent Silver Moulds White Wire Clothes Line. Business permanent. Write for full particulars, address the GIRARD WIRE MILL, Philadelphia, Pa. se20:7-smw

RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone but little change since the date of our last report. Weather hazy and cold.

The Lorena was sold at Marshall's sale yesterday for $5,250. Capt. W. S. Evans, of the well-known boat store firm of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, was the purchaser, and it is generally conceded that he got her cheap. What disposition Capt. Evans intends to make of her, we are not at present advised.

—They are trying hard to raise money at New Orleans for the New Orleans and St. Louis Iron Barge Company. The Picayune remarks: The Almighty has designed the Mississippi river as the winter outlet for the productions of the interior, and if we furnish the proper facilities, the trade will certainly come this way during the season. It does not come now because there are not sufficient accommodations. It is burdened with too many heavy charges and too many delays, and gives it goes overland to the Atlantic seaboard.

The last Memphis paper says: There are three hundred bales of cotton on the levee awaiting shipment for New Orleans. The cutting of rates to New Orleans on oil-cake and cotton has been commenced thus early, and competition, from present appearances, will be lively during the season. If the boats can stand it the shippers can, but we cannot see any profit in carrying oil-cake to New Orleans at $4.50 per ton or cotton at $1.50 per bale, at the present low rate of wages and high stage of water.

—Mr. Wm. Moore, a young man about twenty-five years old, connected with the river, was drowned at the foot of Main street, Cincinnati, Saturday the 4th inst. It is supposed he was sleeping on the Pomeroy Packet Company's starboard, and was knocked into the river by the Andes backing out.

—Capt. T. F. Eckert, from the wreck of the Virginia, with the d ctor, shafts, and a large lot of freight, passed Cairo Friday. She had got everything out of the wreck but the engines and boilers. The Little Sampson will take them out. The machinery will be shipped to St. Louis, where it will be sold.

—The St. Louis Association has adopted the following admission fee: Captains and owners $5; mates, $4; first clerks, $3; engineers and first mates, $3; second mates, engineers, clerks, carpenters and stewards, $2; and $2 for all others who take much interest in the aims of the association as to join it.

—The importer didn't leave for Arkansas until last Saturday. C. G. Pickel took command of the Lulu D. The Carrie V. Kountz was to leave New Orleans last Saturday for the Arkansas. The M. J. Wicks took on 1,500 bars railroad iron for St. Louis.

—Henry Weaver, mate of the Octavia who was stabbed by the cook of the same boat last week, died in the hospital at Cairo, last Thursday. During his last moments his wife was with him.

—The Louisville *Commercial* says: We are informed that the rates of toll to Portland, Louisville and Portland Canal, when completed, will be fully 40 cents less per ton than charged by the old monopoly.

—The Memphis Packet Company have decreased their rates from St. Louis to Memphis as follows: Flour 75c, pork $1.10 per bbl, and pound freight 40c per 100; and to Vicksburg, flour $1, pork $1.50, and 55c per 100.

—Captain Lawrence Carter and Captain Batchelor were out hunting bear in Mississippi Saturday, and by accident Capt. Batchelor received the contents of Capt. Carter's shotgun in his leg.

—Messrs. Gibson and Covington, late owners of the barge Gibson, intend placing a steamer in the trade between Louisville and Cincinnati as a regular packet, and are negotiating with steamboat owners for a boat for that purpose.

—The steamer without interest in vessel here is estimated to be about $50,000,000. The value of all the property afloat is about $100,000,000.

—The Esperanza took cargo at New Orleans for St. Louis.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET.

jy12

ORDINANCES.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Denny str. et, from Fifth avenue to Allegheny street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Denny street, from Fifth avenue to Allegheny street; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Denny street, from Fifth avenue to Allegheny street; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby. Robert Vandevort, James Cassady and Wm. Scott are hereby appointed in accordance with law and concerning the appointment of Jan. 4th, 1868.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1871.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no7

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of 42d street, from Butler street, to Penn avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open 42d street, from Butler street to Penn avenue; the damages caused thereby to be appraised and assessed by Viewers, and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly relating to Grading, Paving, Macadamizing and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repeal

HOME NEWS.

Horses Stolen.—George Evans, a butcher residing on Clay view road, had two horses stolen last Monday night from his stables. One was valued at $800, the other about $600. No clue.

Painful Accident.—Mr. Fred. Altvater, the well-known stone contractor of Allegheny, met with an accident on Saturday evening last, by which two of his ribs were fractured and other injuries inflicted. He was driving along Spring Garden avenue in a buck wagon, and collided with a country wagon. He was thrown from his seat and fell heavily upon the ground. He is very severely injured and is confined to his bed. It is stated that the collision was caused by the carelessness of the driver of the country wagon.

A Card.

Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., respectfully suggests to his customers that, if convenient for them, during the winter months they can be better attended in the forenoon, as the store is so crowded in the afternoon.

WM. SEMPLE.

165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny.

Sale Eos! Sale Eos! Under the Flag and the Thistle.

Three cases of beautiful shades of Sale Eos, at forty-two cents. A great bargain on the counter. New Ottoman Shawls, new styles, and never exhibited in this country before, to be had only at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167, and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Larceny of Rope.

Mr. Samuel V. Carter appeared before the Mayor yesterday and made oath, charging William May with the larceny of a coil of rope, the property of the Coal City Coal Company. He alleged that the rope was stolen from a new kicker and was brought up to Manchester. It was traced to the accused, and hence the above charge. The rope was recovered, and he was committed to jail. Their trial this morning at ten o'clock.

It has since been ascertained that a man named Robert Stoddard sold the rope to the accused. How Stoddard obtained possession of the property has not been explained.

A Husband Missing.

Before Alderman Kreuig, yesterday appeared Theresa Wright, charging her husband, Edward Wright, with desertion. The parties were only married about nine weeks ago, circumstances rendering the celebration necessary on that occasion, although they had for several years fondly along been inclined to click over the traces, walked off on his ear, leaving Theresa to hold the bag. Left in this sad and sore forlorn, Edward is an aristocratic darkey, and Theresa having been in humble circumstances, his exercises in high-toned rebellied at the thought of being longer known as her protector. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the deserter.

Larceny of Whisky.

An information was made before Mayor Bush yesterday, by Henry M. Bennett, charging one Clifford Ryland with stealing sixty bottles of whisky, valued at one hundred dollars. It appears that the articles were stored in the bar room of the Central Hotel, and it is alleged that he stole the whisky, which was kept in the cellar, passing the bottles out through a hole in the wall, and that they were then taken charge of by a colored waiter at the hotel, named Samuel Dickinson, against whom a charge had also been made. Ryland waived a hearing and was committed for trial. Dickinson gave bail for his appearance at a hearing which will take place to-day.

A Sensation spoiled.

It appears that William Phillips who was reported as having attempted suicide in the Lawrenceville lock-up on Saturday night did not try to take his life as stated. Deputy Mayor Nichols, informs us that Officer Gross was on duty at the lock-up on Saturday night and thoroughly examined every few minutes so that he could not have missed seeing the occurrence if such an attempt was made. He also states that Phillips the next morning told the story which appeared in the *Commercial* to a prisoner in the cell, in order to aggravate the waggadocia and perhaps to excite some sympathy for him. The story was repeated by the other prisoner to a reporter who published it.

Western Insurance Company.

In these times when so many insurance companies have been obliged to go into liquidation and so much distrust is felt in the solvency of others, it must be a comfort to those who hold policies in our own "Western Insurance Company," and equally gratifying to its stockholders to read among our advertisements the announcement of a first per cent. dividend out of the net profits of the last six months, which of course covers the rest of the year. What better assurance could the public have than is here afforded of the unimpaired strength or of the excellent management of this favorite company, upon recently suggested a reelection of the institution into—the *Great* Western Insurance Company.

Income in the Twenty-third District.

Following is a return of the number of persons assessed for income tax in the Twenty-third (Allegheny) District for the year 1870:

Number assessed.			
1st. $20 or less of tax			246
2d. Over $20 and not over $50 of tax			185
3d. " $50	"	$100	139
4th. " $100	"	$250	111
5th. " $250	"	$500	34
6th. " $500 of tax			16
Total number assessed			732

The total amount assessed on incomes was $59,340.20. It will be recollected that the exemption from tax was $2,000, and that not on incomes over that amount, two and one-half per cent.

The Case of Minnie Moore, et. al.

A hearing in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Minnie Moore, Mrs. De Wald and Mrs. Pollock, took place yesterday afternoon before Mayor Brush. It will be remembered that the proceedings against the two defendants last named were based upon the assertions of Minnie Moore, herself a confessed thief. The hearing developed nothing new, the Mayor having previously summed up the slightest particle of evidence having been produced to corroborate the statements of Minnie. Mayor Brush was very pointed in stating that Mrs. De Wald and Mrs. Pollock were entitled to an honorable discharge, and the charges against them were accordingly dismissed. Minnie Moore was committed for trial at the December term of the Criminal Court.

Gored by a Bullock.

Mr. Richard Danver, the well-known Allegheny butcher, met with an accident of a most painful and quite serious character on Monday afternoon. He had entered a field near Perrysville for the purpose of driving home a bullock which had broken out of his yard and found its way there, when the animal, a vicious one, turned upon him, inflicting serious injury. He was gored twice, one of the horns striking him behind the left ear, throwing through the scalp and splitting the ear in two pieces. The other horn penetrated the right cheek, lacerating the flesh in a terrible manner. The unfortunate man was then tossed in the air and fell on a pile of stones, cutting several gashes in the back of the body. He was removed to the house of Mr. McIntyre, where he received medical assistance and was subsequently taken to his house, where he now lies in a critical condition.

SAD CASUALTY.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.

About half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, an accident of a peculiarly distressing character attended with fatal results occurred near Brushton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The victim was a little girl of twelve years, named Annie O'Leary, daughter of John O'Leary, who is in the business in this city. It appears that in the morning Annie left her home at Forrens station, in company with an old lady named McCormick, to go to a church some distance away to attend the baptism of an infant. They had walked as far as Brushton, when the second Pacific express came along. Mrs. McCormick ran across the track in front of the engine in safety, and the little girl started to follow her, but was struck by the locomotive and thrown some distance from the track, killing her instantly. The train was stopped and the dead body taken up and brought to East Liberty, where it was lying at last accounts. There is no blame whatever to be attached to the engineer and fireman of the locomotive, as they could do nothing whatever to prevent an accident.

DIED FROM NEGLECT.

Inquest in Redoubt Alley.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Joseph Mellendaller, a cigar maker, who died yesterday morning in a small room in the third story of a building in Redoubt alley, in the First ward. The testimony adduced showed that the deceased had been on a protracted spree, and that he had been sick about three weeks. His wife was a hard drinker, and had sold all the furniture in the room, including the bedstead and bedding upon which Joseph had been laid, for the purpose of obtaining whisky. The deceased was found lying upon the floor, with nothing under him or about him. Dr. Murdoch, who attended the room about seven months ago, and it was testified by the neighbors that the wife had been confined every few days since they went to live there. After the death of the husband had been discovered, and the Coroner had been called to hold an inquest, the wife disappeared and has not yet been seen or heard of. The neighbors say that they did not know that Joseph was sick, and they did not know it was dead, as they had not seen him before for three weeks unattended by a doctor and totally unprovided for with the comforts necessary for a dying man.

Dr. Murdoch, who made a *post mortem* examination, expressed the opinion that death was produced by intemperance and neglect, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged about thirty-five years.

VICTIMIZED BY A CLERK.

A Young Man From Pittsburgh Plays Sharp On a Philadelphia Firm.

We are informed yesterday of a case of forgery of a rather startling and interesting nature, the alleged perpetrator of the same having been a well-known clerk in the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city. The young man alluded to, Richard Sero by name, left the city a few days ago for Philadelphia, for the purpose of making arrangements to embark on his own account, in the business of a tobacconist, and going there ostensibly for the purchase of a line of goods of that description. Our informant states that he purchased a bill of cigars from a Philadelphia firm, amounting to about $500. In payment for the same he presented a certified check for $2,500 on the bank with which he had been connected, and as he was known there as having been connected with the bank, and the having been a depositor of being good for the check had every appearance of being genuine, it was taken, and the remaining $2000 advanced. It was but a day or two after the cigars arrived in the city, but the while the subscriber's name in the city, but the while, subscriber's name had not been checked against the Tradesmen's Bank, if any information be received, and is pronounced a forgery.

Sero was a married man and boarded with a Mr. Felt, near the corner of Penn and Shady avenue. He had contracted a board bill of considerable amount at this place, and a landlord's warrant issued. Mr. Felt has had a landlord's warrant issued in order to be made secure for the sum. Sero in order to be made secure for the sum. Sero having left a considerable amount of effects in the city. We learn that he has left quite a number of his creditors here in the lurch.

"WORKINGMEN AND DEMAGOGUES."

Miss Dickinson at Library Hall—A Woman's Philippic against Trades Unions—A Good Argument and a Brilliant Lecture.

The Mercantile Library Lecture Course was very auspiciously opened last evening at Library Hall, by Miss Annie E. Dickinson, with her lecture on "Workingmen and Demagogues," or a review of the principles of Trades Unions. The audience in point of numbers was a large one—the lower part of the house being packed, the balcony filled, and a part of the gallery, or rear balcony occupied; while for culture and intelligence it was one of the finest ever gathered in Pittsburgh.

Those who came early were entertained with an instrumental concert by Hueger's Band, which greatly relieved the tedium of waiting from the opening of the doors until the audience had gathered. The speaker-ess manifested no particular haste in coming upon the rostrum, notwithstanding the impatience of her prospective auditors, who frequently expressed their displeasure in stamping; finally, about a quarter past eight, there was a rustle at the side entrance of the stage, and Mr. W. D. Howard, chairman of the Lecture Committee, accompanied by the "young lady from Boston," stepped in. While Mr. Howard was making the preliminary announcements, the ladies in the audience satisfied themselves that Miss Dickinson presented composedly in one of the sofa chairs—was very neatly arrayed in a black silk, minus pannier, and South Carolina and all the other fashions furbelows, save a flounce, while around her neck a point lace collar fitted gracefully and was maintained in place by a handsome gold brooch, which—aside from the gold watch and chain, and the same "diamond" that has glistened on the first finger of her right hand for the past three seasons—was all the jewelry displayed. The inspection was over in a moment, and the lady came forward as she was greeted with a hearty round of applause, which ceased as she commenced her remarks in a measured, clear and distinct tone of voice, as follows:

"In pleading the case of a certain number of people there has been a great deal more said of the rights of others' rights to them than the duty they owe to themselves, and while I shall talk, I think, have come certain anger and bitterness, I mean the power, the laboring men. But the rich say, "What, we take care of these people? Why, they are more than able to to take care of themselves, and take care of us, too, do all of them work on their own salvation without interference on our part," but it's none the less established that there is discontent among the working people. Now, I take exception to this laying down of statements by these discontented workingmen. Physicians, lawyers, ministers, editors, chemists, geologists, botanists, manufacturers, merchants, clerks, tradesmen—these are the four great divisions in which society is counted in the summing up of the case as though they were drones; and it is said that there are no rights to save in this class that is ranked as artisans. However, granting, for the sake of the case, that these workingmen are what they claim to be, that they represent—listeners, it is certain there is discontent in their midst, and how does this discontent manifest itself? What utterers? These men assert that they have not the homes they should have for the labor they perform; that they have not the money in wages paid to them, or their fair or due share of profits that come in from the employer on the one hand, and sweating at the same time on the laborer on the other hand; that they haven't opportunities of education, of culture; that they haven't time to perfect themselves in the deeds and graces and good things of this life, to gain not only the burdens, but the right to the bread of immorality, of the brain and soul. They complain that they are held down, and crushed by the strong hand of power. They complain that in this game of life, where there are a certain number of chances, they haven't their fair share of the chances.

THE VICTIMS OF CAPITAL.

They complain that they are the victims of capital, and they assert that for this reason the sad and pitiful condition of things they are in no way responsible. And the friends and champions of labor against the civilization of the nineteen century that produces such poverty-stricken specimens as the hopeless by-products of it, on the other. They hate A. T. Stewart. They hate him because he is rich and they are poor. They hate him hopelessly because they are told that A. T. Stewart is not responsible for what he is, nor are they responsible for what they are, but that it is the system which they cannot change, the great civilization of the nineteenth century is responsible. These so-called, pieces of bread, are the corporations own States: that a few moneyed men possess all the labor of the people; that this same labor is measured by the dollar, and that the dollar is the tools of toil—their only salvation—from the hands of these convicts, and they threaten, if their demands are not complied with, to use the Ballot.

CHINESE LABOR.

Then this strade against Chinese labor.

If the lawyers and ministers are to be better, then there ought to be armies at every port to say no more immigration shall come in. And that is precisely the point toward which this is working. "Put you can't find a Republican to lift his had against a negro, or a Democrat to lift his hand against an Irishman," they say. What can you say against the Chinaman's intelligence? Why, I take up the school report of Massachusetts and McKim tells us there are 35,000 children who never put their foot across the threshold of a school-room door. Put on the other side the fact that out of all the population millions of the Chinese Empire there is not a man who cannot read and write his own native tongue with ease and from that room they exclude their employer. The foreman of the room is the head of the trades, the grandfather of the trades' union. And they come forward as one man, some living down to one extreme and they will spring up and sink down again in another. It is no more wrong for one man to be rich and another in wealth and social standing, than it is for one man to be two feet higher than another, and how will they level it? Why, they say they can no more legislate equality of brain and position than you can legislate equality of body and size and strength. Any thing but a pet scheme, and my little pet scheme is co-operation. Co-operation! You saw it exemplified in the case at North Adams, and I am afraid to say now much will come out of it in the future. But if we will result in equality of the people. And I think that the duty of this age is to accomplish a co-operative scheme of humanity.

The lecturess spoke for an hour and forty minutes, and yet secured the attention of the audience throughout—her sentiments being at times eloquently expressed.

The second lecture of the course will be delivered next Tuesday evening, by A. Williletts, who will talk of "The Model Wife."

Prince Albert.

A beautiful quality of Black Alpaca, imported by a leading Philadelphia house, and bearing the above name, is worthy the attention of our lady readers, and all who purchase this desirable and useful fabric for dresses will be pleased. They have already become widely popular in the East, and we believe them superior to any other make of Alpaca. The lustre of this article is their beautiful shade and texture, and, being finished so perfectly on both sides, they admit of being turned after one side is worn, without loss of color or freshness. Our attention was drawn to these goods at Messrs. J. B. Heard & Co's., who have just received them in this market. We were shown very pretty qualities at thirty to fifty cents. WFS.

Special.

English and French satteens, beautiful colors, reduced to 25 and 75 cents.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Don't forget the opening of new millinery goods at Kitchin & Boggs, 122 Federal street, Allegheny, on Friday, November 10.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Control—Routine Business—Various Reports—School Inspection and Examination—Sound Sanitary Measures—The Allegheny Library.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held their regular meeting last night.

Opened with prayer by Rev. M. B. Sloan.

The roll was called and a bare quorum of the members found to be in attendance.

Minutes read and approved.

The visiting committees of the various wards read their reports, several of which announced the election of teachers to fill vacancies, which were confirmed. A number of the reports showed a falling off in attendance through fear of contagious disease.

The committee from the Fifth ward asked for an additional teacher, the attendance at their school being so greatly increased. Granted.

It was moved and carried that the Committee on Mute School be instructed to confer with the proper committee in Pittsburgh in regard to an increase in the salaries of the teachers in the United Mute School of the cities.

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Claney, Secretary, presented their annual report. They reported that they had examined the accounts of the collectors of school taxes in the various wards, a recapitulation of which we herewith present:

	Dr.	
First ward, Duplicate		$1,991.56
Second ward, Duplicate		2,897.34
Third ward, Duplicate		3,577.39
Fourth ward, Due Collector		22.65
Fourth ward, Duplicate		2,791.81
Fifth ward, Duplicate		1,814.58
Sixth ward, Duplicate		2,093.99
Seventh ward, Duplicate		1,097.59
	Dr.	$16,188.85
	Cr.	
By Exonerations, First ward		$487.20
By Exonerations, Second ward		535.01
By Exonerations, Third ward		601.74
By Exonerations, Fourth ward		717.36
By Exonerations, Fifth ward		535.68
By Exonerations, Sixth ward		522.04
By Exonerations, Seventh ward		146.88
		$ 3,535.25
Cash paid		11,091.79
Commissions paid		562.20
Balance due from Collectors		1,009.64
		$16,188.85

In the remainder of the report which is lengthy we find the names of Collectors elected by the committee, also that a number of bills had been audited by the committee. A number of recommendations were made to the board, and the report concluded with the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to credit the exonerations as above set forth, and, also, that the collectors of taxes be allowed 5 per cent. additional commission for collecting delinquent taxes for 1870, except hereafter, so that the Receiver of taxes may be enabled to keep his account correctly of all collections and disbursements, and be authorized to pay the same to the Receiver, instead of directly to the Resolitory.

Report received and adopted, names of collectors elected confirmed and bills approved. The resolution appended to the report was adopted, and the committee was empowered to obtain legal counsel on certain matters connected with the collection of taxes.

The Committee on Special Instruction read a lengthy report, which was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The reports of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries were received and adopted, and we find that the salaries will be continued the same as heretofore, the committee not considering it advisable to increase the salaries as requested.

The treasure's annual report was read and approved.

The matter of School Inspector was again brought up and it being found that the previous action of Board agreeing to the appointment of a salaried Committee of Inspectors and Examination—Sound Sanitary Measures—was expunged from the records of the Board.

Mr. Claney presented a plan, which was referred, that the general examinations be held at a time to be proposed by the Committee of Inspection, the examination in each ward to be conducted by the principal of the school immediately preceding it in number—the examiners to report the per centage of correct answers to the Committee.

Dr. Riggs moved that in view of the prevalence of small-pox, the Boards of the different wards be empowered to fully instruct the janitors of the law which requires that children coming from families or houses where small-pox prevails be not received. Adopted.

Dr. Riggs also offered an amendment to Section fifth of the Rules and Regulations to read as follows: "Nor will any pupil be received or continued in the public schools coming from any family or house in which there has been a case of small-pox within thirty days, without a certificate from the attending physician, parent or guardian certifying to the fact that there has been no case of small-pox or variolold in the house or family within thirty days preceding the application.

Motion and amendment adopted.

A number of bills were presented and warrants ordered for their payment.

A discussion with regard to text books in music closed by the adoption of a motion allowing the different wards to use their discretion as to what book of the kind to buy at a price they cannot pay; and others to sell at a price they cannot afford. Look at our strikes. Take the instances of the Pittsburgh and Erie for instance, and see how they mobbed and murdered honest men who wanted to earn the following interest in the matter. This is tyranny. This is the tyranny of the trades unions. Then there is what is known as the Knights of St. Crispin. They say that they have to sell in the market, their ware being their hands. Where the question of right comes in is when they compel men